PART 1

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902. NO. 49.

CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anecdotes and Observations.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Company A, 148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, has kindly consented to give the Reporter readers a series of historical events concerning that regiment. Mr. Meyer, now of Lock Haven, at that time was a resident of Miles township, and will treat largely of events that will connect Brush and Penns Valley veterans with his narratives. These notes are being prepared to become a part of a complete history of the 148th Regiment, which is now being written by various members of that regiment.

War had been the main business of the country for a year, and during all that time the one great subject of conversation and discussion was war; its possibilities, its probabilities. The country postoffices and village stores were great resorts, and not an evening passed without the usual crowd of anxious inquirers, gathered there to get the latest news from the seat of war, and not an evening passed without news of skirmish, battle, or prospective movement; not a mail bag was opened anywhere during the year that did not bring letters from the boys at the front. These letters were opened and the war news read to the crowd and carried to every home, to waiting watchers for the latest news from fathers, sons or brothers.

Very few battles of any great size had yet been fought; but hundreds of thousands of men were being enlisted and swept onward to swell the army, and the idea of a short struggle had been abandoned by everybody. The war was assuming proportions that had not been dreamed of, nor seen in ancient or modern times. Soldiers were now mustered for three years, or during the war. Revolutions in naval warfare and in ships of war, were rapidly being promulgated.

The three month's men had long since finished out their time, and had returned home "battle scarred" and honored. They were heroes among rural people, and all of them seemed just to know, and would tell how the great battles of Bull Run, Thoroughfare Gap, Big Bethel, and Falling Waters, had been fought and lost or won, as they explained them. And they would discourse to attentive listeners for hours over hardships endured and dangers passed. They were welcome visitors everywhere, because they knew and told so much about the war, the south, etc. I recall two of these three month's heroes, home on furlough visiting my boyhood home. We could not do enough for them; our solicitude in their behalf knew no bounds; they had endured so much, and were deserving of everything that could be devised that would add to their comfort and pleasure. They remained for the night; in the morning it was discovered that the bed in their room had not been disturbed. How was this? Where and how did they sleep? On inquiry, they explained that having lain out doors and slept on the hard ground so long they could not sleep in a bed any more; that in order to get rest and sleep they must lie on the floor or on the ground out doors, and in view of this fact, they had slept on the floor. (Selah!)

About the end of the first month of this ninety-day service a young soldier of our neighboring village died in camp in Virginia. Then two soldiers of his company were given furloughs, to bring his body home for interment. In those days ample time was found to bring home the dead. The soldier was buried with military honors, and the warriors who brought him home were feasted and honored as great and brave men. These minor events, somewhat anomalous in war, served, however, to cultivate military enthusiasm and weaken opposition to the war. A martial spirit cultivated and encouraged swept over the land. Drum corps were organized in every village, and their din and racket was heard in some direction or other all day, and in all directions every night; enlistments were numerous and secured without much effort. More than eight hundred thousand volunteers were already in the Union army, and thousands had already been killed and more than two hundred thousand sick and wounded in hospitals, yet no real progress for the restoration of the Union had yet been made and the final outcome seemed to be in great doubt.

Centre county, Pa., up to this time had furnished more than her full quota of men for the Union army, but, as the spring months had passed by, and during which the Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula had been fought, many men had been lost; enlistments had been stopped. But now a call for three hundred thousand more men went forth and there was quick response all over the north. Centre county was not behind; when the unsatisfied God of War cried out for more victims, to take the places of those who had already been killed or died of wounds or disease; when the end was not in sight and even the final issue was in doubt, a spirit of patriotism swept over the country. Meetings were held in all parts of the county, and the young and stalwart sons of the eastern end came forward with such alacrity that in three days a company of near one hundred men was raised in Miles township, with a contingent of twenty-five men from Millheim, Penn township, and afterwards known as Co. A, of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Other parts of the county were equally active and in a short time seven new companies were raised in the county, which with three companies from outside constituted the full number in the regiment, sometimes known as the Centre County Regiment; officially, as the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This company, which the writer helped to recruit, and joined himself, was mustered, and sworn into the service of the U. S., in the village street of Rebersburg, by Lieut. Fetterman, of the regular army, and who, by the way, was badly in liquor at the time. This company of one hundred young men and boys, the average age of whom was twenty-two years, now stood in a single line, in front of the village hotel, which was headquarters; a deep silence settled over the vast crowd, as well as over the enlisted boys, who were in a few minutes more to pass from the state of personal liberty to bondage; bound by oath, to the service of their country, "against all enemies, within or without," come weal or woe, life or death.

There, in a long line, stretching way down the street, stood the hundred, peculiarly brought together, all old time friends, acquaintances and schoolmates from childhood, nearly all relatives, and not a stranger in all that hundred, with bared heads, and upraised right hands, listened to the oath promulgated by the mustering in officer, and which ended with the words, "for three years, or during the war." He then passed along the front, and received from every man a nod of assent; then stepping to the front and center of the line, he shouted; You are now soldiers of the United States Government, and you will, every one of you, report at Lewistown on Thursday morning, or you will be regarded as deserters, and I will come and get you with a guard, so help me God!! This ended the ceremony, and the brave Lieutenant retreated in moderately good order to the bar of the village hotel, where he further stimulated his loud mouthed patriotism and war spirit.

This performance gave us a slight foretaste of the bullying arrogance we would be required to endure, from officers in authority, and often in liquor, for "three years, or during the war."

LOCALS.

S. S. Stump, Morris Breon, Samuel Koch, Will Keiler, of near town, in a few hours hunt Saturday killed ten rabbits and two quail.

It is reported that George Washington Reese, of Bellefonte, has secured the Deputy Revenue Collectorship, a position held by Dr. Harter until his death.

Ex-Senator W. C. Heinle is mentioned as likely to receive the Democratic caucus endorsement for United States Senator when the Legislature meets.

Mrs. W. W. Rishel, of Montgomery, is visiting her mother, Mrs. David Ruhl; when she returns to her home her mother will accompany her, where she will remain for the winter.

There was no earthquake shock felt in this valley. Penns Valley is above the shaken-up surroundings. Where the moral and political atmosphere is clean there is no need of being shaken-up.

W. W. Boob, formerly of this place, is secretary and manager of the Queen City Wheel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a company recently formed of which G. H. Williamson is president and A. T. Carnahan is treasurer. The company is erecting a new building, part of which will be occupied by Mr. Boob in conducting his business as heretofore notwithstanding his connection with the company named. Mr. Boob is a business man of signal ability as was demonstrated when a resident of this place.

Walter M. Kerlin, also a former young man of this place, but lately of Philadelphia, has been given a position in the office of the Queen City Wheel Company, and accordingly last Thursday left Philadelphia for Cincinnati to begin his work.

KEEPING COWS.

John and Bill Discuss the Matter—Dairying Pays.

Bill: Where have you been, John? Haven't seen you for a week.

John: Been fixing up around the barn. There is always a press of work just before real winter sets in.

Bill: Winter is just about on, isn't it? Friday was a real winter day, several inches of snow, and pretty cold. What are you going to farm in the winter time, John?

John: I expect to harvest a crop at the end of each month.

Bill: What! You'r not getting a civil service appointment, or a job at Harrisburg, are you?

John: No! Hang politics. I'm going to stick to the farm. There is more certainty of reaping a monthly crop on the farm, than scratching an office itch.

Bill: Good sense. But, say, how about a monthly crop; have you been reading western literature; planted in your mind and expect to reap in your dreams?

John: Not at all. I'm just going to do what I did last winter, only better—look well after my cows.

Bill: There ought to be profit in turning old, dry corn stalks, second crop clover, straw, corn, oats and barley, oil meal, cotton seed meal, salt and water into butter at twenty-five cents per pound.

John: You have the inspiration, that's what I'm going to do. I have seven butter machines that are working day and night for me, and when the snow fell last week they just kicked up their heels at, I suppose, the probable rise in the price of butter.

Bill: Maybe they were tickled at the barn being chock-full of provender.

John: Well, they won't need to lament for food. I saved every particle of feed on the farm.

Bill: The old, dry corn stalks, too?

John: Well, I guess. Corn fodder is one of the most valuable products on the farm. You have the crop for the taking care of it; there is no extra expense for growing it. There are a lot of farmers who ought to be thumped in the ribs by the cows they own for not taking care of the corn fodder that is going to waste. Next winter their cows will be standing in front of their barn with empty stomachs, shivering and cold, willing to eat any old corn stalk on the place—if they only could get it.

Bill: That's telling the truth, but it's telling what your neighbor is not doing. Now, what are you going to do? Get rich in a week.

John: Give my cows better attention than ever. Take the milk to the creamery, bring back the skimmed milk, feed it to pigs, calves and chickens—four crops to market—butter, pigs, calves and eggs.

Bill: A fairy tale.

John: It's all in the operation, Bill. That is a "fairy tale" to the farmers who did not take care of their crops; it is a fairy tale to those who nearly freeze their cattle to death, because their business behind the stove is so important that they never have time to close up the rents and windows about the barn; it is a "fairy tale" to the farmer who stintingly feeds in the morning, turns his cattle into the barn yard until night so he need not clean the stable; it is a "fairy tale" to the farmer who makes his wife feed the cows because she gets the money to buy the groceries; it is a "fairy tale" to the farmer who does not know what a balanced ration is, and——

Bill: That is evidence enough. I perceive you have given the matter some study. You mean by manufacturing your raw material into the finished product you propose to handsomely increase the receipts of your summer's work. Compounding a balanced ration is a new idea, I venture, to many farmers.

John; Some people are unconsciously balancing their rations, but many never give the feeding of a good, honest cow a thought—more than just to feed.

Bill: Which of your coarse feeds will you feed first, and what kind of grain will you feed with it?

John: Corn fodder first, because it loses its feeding value as time goes on. Bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal, oats, and some corn should be fed with corn fodder. Corn and corn fodder make a poor and expensive combination. You may look for good results if you feed liberally bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal, or oats with corn fodder, in connection with a little corn. Feed your corn when you feed clover hay.

Bill: Your ideas are correct. If you want a good, practical lesson in feeding milch cows take a trip to Pennsylvania State College; go to the cow barn at milking and feeding time. You will be astonished at the record of some of the well groomed cows. The average farmer reserves the grooming mostly for his horses, doesn't he?

John: Yes, and then concludes that it does not pay to groom horses much—grooming is becoming a lost art among the average farmers.

Bill: But the cow?

John: A cow is a machine, of delicate structure, and will respond to sensible usage. She needs good attention, kind treatment and plenty of feed. In the summer time, if given a chance, she, like the Israelites, will gather her own straw and stubble out of which to make bricks, but when tied in a barn the raw material must be furnished. Of course, nearly all cows at certain periods will give some milk, but it is the profit—milk and butter beyond the cost of her support—that is sought.

John: There's going to be some doings along Sinking creek about the beginning of the year.

Bill: Taking out ice?

John: No. Shipping "wet" stones from the bottom of the creek to sharpen up the legislators at Harrisburg.

Bill: Not a dry joke.

THOMAS B. REED DEAD.

Expired at Capital, Where He Formerly Reigned in Congress and Society.

Thomas Brackett Reed died at the Arlington hotel, Washington, Sunday night a few minutes after twelve o'clock. The statesman had been ill since the Monday previous from Bright's disease.

Mrs. Reed and daughter Kitty were at the bedside of the husband and father at the time of his death.

Owing to the wishes of Mrs. Reed and her daughter, no display whatever was made in Washington where he once was master and reigned in congress and society. The remains of the dead statesman were carried from his room by the undertaker's assistants and hotel employes to the hearse, and placed on a private car.

Tuesday the funeral services were conducted at the old First Parish Unitarian church, Portland, Maine, of which Mr. Reed and his family were members.

Mr. Reed was born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and later was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was elected as a Republican to the Legislature; the next year he was re-elected and in 1870 was sent to the State Senate. He became attorney general of Maine in the same year.

He retired from that office in 1873, and for four years was city solicitor of Portland. In September, 1876, he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. He was re-elected at each biennial interval until 1899 when he retired. In the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congress he was elected speaker of the House. A Democratic interregnum followed, but in 1895 and 1897 he was again the speaker. In 1899 he retired from Congress and allied himself with a law firm in New York. In 1892 and 1896 he was a candidate for the presidency.

Grim Farm Sold for $4,750.

A. A. Frank purchased at sheriff's sale the Reuben Grim farm, in Miles township, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres, for $4,750.

$2,700 Damages.

The suit for damages by R. J. Schad & Bro. against the borough of Milesburg resulted in a verdict of $2,700 in favor of the plaintiff. The borough of Milesburg erected a reservoir on a tract of land owned by the Schads without a contract, and suit was brought to recover damages.

Straightened Club Feet.

Dr. Lorenz, at a demonstration of his methods given in Washington Friday of last week, straightened the club feet of a boy, aged ten years, within one hour, by manipulating the tendons with his powerful and supple hands. The lad's feet were then placed in plaster paris casts, and within two months he will be able to use his limbs with straightened feet.

The Hair: Its Dressing and Care.

A beautiful head of hair is so important an element of woman's beauty that suggestions as to its arrangements and care interest most women. In The Delineator, for January there is an excellent article on this subject. The woman with thin hair is often at a loss to know how to arrange it becomingly, and how many women with abundant, beautiful hair fail to achieve the best effects from a lack of knowledge or training.

Had to Pay for Docking Trees.

Andrew M. Garber was awarded $1,030 at Lancaster in his suit against the Columbia Telephone company to recover damages for mutilating shade trees on his property. The company's linemen, it was shown had topped 130 locust trees in order to build the telephone line. Garber alleged that the value of the trees was thereby destroyed. This is the first suit tried in Pennsylvania under the law passed a few years ago holding telegraph companies responsible for damages to trees in stringing wires.

Keith's Bijou.

The work of the Keith company in the plays of the past month gives ample assurance that the interpretation of "A Texas Steer" will be thoroughly adequate. Its roles will afford fine opportunities for the versatile players of the company. Those who have witnessed the rehearsals declare that the production is likely to prove the hit of the stock season at this house. All who have observed the experiences of Maverick Brander, the millionaire Texas cattle raiser, sent to Congress against his will, and his daughter Bossy, will doubtless be anxious to witness them again. Brander's life in Washington, besieged by the Texas type of constituent, including some negroes; the daughter's plunge into society, and the other incidents of the farce comedy will doubtless be as affective as ever.

CAMPAIGN CIRCULARS.

Lycoming County Judge Says Acts Governing the Same are Unconstitional.

Judge Hart at Williamsport gave an important decision in a case growing out of a recent campaign in that county, when Valentine W. Quigel, candidate for the Democratic nomination for county treasurer, was defeated, largely it was claimed, through a circular containing alleged libelous assertions. As a result Carl Tewell, Philip Fahrenback, George Fry and Walter Brown were afrested charged with criminal libel and posting and distributing libelous articles. The grand jury ignored the bills against Fahrenback, Fry and Brown, but found a true bill against Tewell.

When Tewell was arrainged in court recently, his counsel, Charles J. Reilly, moved to quash the indictment. Judge Hart, after hearing Mr. Reilly as to the constitutional act under which the indictment was drawn, granted the motion. Mr. Reilly contended that the act of general assembly of June 26, 1895, which provides that "The sending forth of circular matter regarding a candidate for public office, the same not having thereon the name or names of certain persons as responsible therefor, shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and this without regard to the question of the truth or falsity of the matter referred to," is in conflict with the constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides, among other things, that, in addition to the press, "every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty," and "no conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact of such publication was not maliciously or negligently made."

Epidemic Closes Post Office.

The post office at Carlo, Elk county, has been closed by order of the State Board of Health on account of smallpox. Some have pronounced the disease Cuban measles. Others declare it to be unmistakably smallpox.

Smith Will Not Retire.

Judge P. P. Smith has decided not to accept the provisions of the act passed by the legislature, permitting a judge who becomes mentally incapacitated, to retire on half salary. The commission appointed by Gov. Stone, although not able to apprehend the judge, reported him incapacitated. The judge has engaged an attorney to fight for him against being forced to retire should such a fight be made necessary.

LOCALS.

Messrs. F. E. Arney and Olie Stover took a contract to cut about twenty-five cords of fire wood at Benners, east of Old Fort.

Miss Bessie Taylor, daughter of J. J. Taylor, has returned to L. R. Lingle's, at Earlystown, for the winter, after having spent a few weeks with friends at Nittany and other points.

Mrs. Finkle, wife of Merchant Finkle, of Spring Mills, had been seriously ill for several days, but is improving. Miss Elsie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Finkle, who has been ill for some time, of pneumonia, is not improving.

Miss S. Elizabeth Gettig, formerly of Linden Hall, but now of Braddock, Pa., has secured a position with one of the leading physicians as special nurse for his patients. Her duties will cover office work when not engaged in taking care of patients.

A young man named William Stroul, seventeen years of age, whose home is at Mingoville, had the misfortune Monday afternoon to have his right hand partly cut off while at work in the stave mill at Hecla Park. He was treated by Dr. Fisher, of Zion.

Mrs. Charles Evans, of White, South Dakota, is expected to arrive in this place this week. She and her little daughter Susan will spend the winter with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Goodhart, of near Centre Hill. Mr. Evans, who is a carpenter and builder, is at present employed in St. Louis, Mo.

Butchering day among the farmers is made a day of sport as well as work. This was especially true when the hog killing was done for D. W. Bradford, south of town, even the hogs joining in to make the day lively. The difficulty experienced by Messrs. James Stahl, Samuel Durst, L. C. Lingle and Christ Durst, who assisted in the slaughtering, was to down the hogs. Discouraged by the poor marksmanship displayed, Mr. Lingle suggested lassoing but this feat was also abandoned. In order to get a true story of how the porkers were actually killed, it will be necessary to ask the participants.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The ice crop is forming.

Teachers' institute will open Monday, 29th inst.

A case of smallpox has been reported in Philipsburg.

Thomas Decker, of Spring Mills, is ill of typhoid fever.

J. C. Dale advertises a caution notice in another column.

A few wagon loads of soft coal is all the fuel that is for sale at the Centre Hall coal sheds.

Many schools throughout the state will have a long holiday vacation on account of being short of fuel.

The borough schools will close Wednesday evening, 24th, for the holiday vacation, and open Monday, January 9th.

Jacob Shearer, of near Centre Hill, and Mrs. M. A. Rearick, of near Spring Mills, announce sale for March 18 and 28 respectively.

Newton Yarnell, of Linden Hall, elsewhere advertises for a lost heifer that strayed from his premises about the first of November.

Thursday night six inches of snow fell. It was a surprise to many who awoke that morning, after a continuous sleep of nine hours.

The marriage of James Dubbs and Miss Cora Johnston took place at the Reformed parsonage Sunday evening, Rev. G. W. Kershner officiating.

Mrs. Mary Shoop after spending some weeks with Mrs. Mary Odenkirk and other friends in Centre Hall, will return to her home in Scranton Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Shriner, of the Bellefonte Methodist church, will preach in the Methodist church at Sprucetown Sunday morning, and at Centre Hall in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua T. Potter have a second attack of Pittsburg fever, and if it is not checked before spring they will give up farming and move to the Smoky City.

Cloyd Brooks came to the wise conclusion, after railroading for a week, that farming was not the most detestable and drudgery work. He had the experience as a fireman at Altoona.

Observe the weather report in another column. By cutting out these reports each week and pasting them together you will be able to have a complete record of the weather conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gross Mingle, who since their marriage in June occupied rooms at the Brockerhoff house, Monday went to housekeeping in a suit of rooms in the Ceader block, which has recently been rebuilt.

John Hosterman, a student at Franklin and Marshall, will accompany a mandolin club on a southern trip during the holiday vacation. He will come home for a few days prior to starting on the trip.

S. D. Coldren, of Lewistown, sold his real estate preparatory to leaving for Ohio. Mr. Coldren is a brother of James Coldren formerly of this place, and was register and recorder of Mifflin county some years ago.

Merchant W. H. Kreamer, of this place, was one of the young men who accompanied Company A, 148th Regiment from Rebersburg to Harrisburg, mentioned by Mr. Meyer in his article "Centre County in the Civil War."

It was suggested by some wag that the "shaking-up" felt in the western and northern parts of the county was the result of Republican county officers-elect following the directions on patent medicines of "shaking before taking."

Teachers and parents who are looking for some entertainment to interest the children at holiday-time will welcome the December Woman's Home Companion with Haryot Holt Dey's Christmas cantata, "The Four Santa Clauses."

Witmer E. Lee returned from Pittsburg Monday where he had steady employment in cutting and fitting brass fittings. The material constantly handled by the young man affected his stomach to such an extent that he was obliged to permanently give up the work.

The Daily News suggests that instead of erecting a shaft, or statue in memory of Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the money appropriated for that purpose be applied to the building of a hospital. That would be a sensible move, and one that should be encouraged. What do the soldiers say?

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer will go south Thursday of next week to remain several weeks. The longest stop will be made at Columbia, South Carolina, where their daughter, Mrs. J. W. McCormick lives. J. H. Meyer, at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Virginia, formerly of this place, will also be visited by Mr. and Mrs. Meyer.

GARDEN AND FARM

UTILIZING WASTE MEAT.

I killed a small calf that had been hurt by the cows. This meat, after it had been cut up, I put in a large vessel, and between each layer I sprinkled a little salt. When it was all nicely packed I put some sulphur on a small shovel and lit it, and set it on the meat and closed the lid. After 20 minutes the shovel was taken out and the vessel stored away in the poultry house. The chickens were fed a couple of pounds each day, it being cut fine and fed raw. The meat was not spoiled a particle when taken out.—Aseph Wright, in New England Homestead.

RAISING TURKEYS.

The chicks and young turkeys have a coop with the mother hen. The chicks are penned for a few days by setting up two boards V shaped and then they are allowed more room. They are fed the first few days on bread moistened with milk, some unsalted cottage cheese and some egg shells made fine. Later I baked bread made of equal parts of corn meal and middlings. This is fed moistened with milk or water. In making the bread, it is mixed with sour milk and water, using a little soda and salt. Young chicks and turkeys are fed five times a day and watered each time when fed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A CHEAP HOG SHELTER.

To make an inexpensive hog shelter, set two forked posts as far apart as the desired length of the structure. Secure a ridgepole to these, and lay a log on each side along the ground parallel to the ridgepole, and five or six feet distant from the posts; to these logs and the ridgepole nail boards or rails for ribbing, closing up both sides and end. Cover with straw over the framework, leaving one end open for entrance. It may be necessary to use more than two forks if the weight to be supported is great or if the shed is to be very long. There are much more desirable plans, but this suggests warmth, economy and a saving of time in construction.

THE CHICKEN'S POLICEMAN.

Though the guinea fowl cannot speak with a brogue or rap for assistance with a club, he has, nevertheless, all the qualities of a policeman for the farmer's flock of chickens. Where only one is kept he will stay in the vicinity of the flock, and if any danger appears he will immediately give his alarm note, which is readily distinguished from his other notes and can be heard at a distance. This he will also do at night, giving immediate warning of any danger, thus being a splendid safeguard against chicken thieves and prowling vermin. If at any time the chickens begin to fight he will run to separate them. His gay plumage looks like a uniform, and he excels most policemen inasmuch as he will remain alone, without family or relations, in a flock of chickens, seemingly satisfied with doing his duty toward them as protector. When a flock of guinea fowls are kept they will be found splendid guardians of the crops, as they destroy insects chickens will not touch; this is particularly true of the potato bug. It is, however, as a special officer in a flock of chickens that the guinea fowl excels.—The Epitomist.

COCOA FOR CATTLE.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has recently received for examination a sample of cocoa hulls offered for sale as a cattle food. The husk makes up 12 to 20 per cent. of the entire bean, of which the United States imports over 40,000,000 pounds annually. These hulls are used to a considerable extent in preparing coatings of cheap confectionery, and for making a cheap drink. Their use as a cattle food has been little studied.

The sample received had a chocolate brown color and the cocoa odor and flavor. It contained about 13.5 per cent. of protein, 3.5 per cent. of fat, 15.5 per cent. of fibre and 51 per cent. of nitrogen-free extract. The protein sometimes exceeds this amount. Weighmann found it to be composed to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent. of true albumenoids, though caffein and theobromin, the alkaloids of the bean, are also present. The fat is quite digestible. Maercker found the protein digestible to the extent of 33 to 50 per cent., much less than in ordinary grains. The nitrogen-free extract is probably far less valuable than that of our starchy seeds. Albert fed cocoa hull to steers in quantities increasing from one to 20 pounds, and found they soon were fond of it, and that its feeding value was intermediate between that of meadow hay and wheat bran. It promises to be a desirable addition to our list of commercial feeding stuffs.

FARM WORK ON RAINY DAYS.

There is no end of small jobs on the farm that need to be done, but we do not find time to attend to them as they present themselves. It is a good plan to utilize the rainy days in doing the things that have been neglected. We can thus obviate the necessity of getting wet and at the same time be profitably employed. The harness need mending and oiling, the plow stocks need tightening, the handles in the axes, hoes and shovels need looking after, the tools need grinding and filing, the saws are to be set, corn is to be shelled and wheat to be sacked ready for milling. Then there are the mowers and reapers to work on, the feed troughs to be adjusted and blocks of stovewood to be split, all of which can be done under shelter. If farmers would employ rainy days in doing these and other things that are so much needed, there would not only be fewer days spent in loitering around the mill, the shop, the post office and the country store; but things would go on far better at home. The tools would be kept in good order and ready when needed, without missing the time. Really, this rainy day work comes in as a necessity. It must and should be done in its proper time and as nothing else can be done to so good advantage on those days every farmer should see to it that the rainy days are employed in keeping up the odds and ends. In the aggregate, they will foot up as good returns as the other days with the hired man or the home help. Every farmer should keep books with his farm and on rainy days he can see that every account is made in full to date. Never let your books pass a rainy day and be found out of balance.—W. R. Duncan, in the Epitomist.

ARTIFICIAL ICE PONDS.

There are few better sources for getting good ice than from a properly constructed artificial pond, because they can be placed on a stream of pure running water, which can be let off during the summer months, and allowed to fill up before freezing weather. The bottom can be cleaned before the water is let in, and if there is no impurity above, the ice will be much purer than from the ordinary pond. A pond containing one hundred square rods should cut about twenty thousand square feet, or five hundred tons, when the ice will average nine inches thick, and this would be enough for several families or dairies. For a single family with small dairy, even six square rods would fill an icehouse ten feet square, twelve feet deep, or about thirty tons, more than many use for a dairy. If the ice was thicker or was cut more than once in a year, the amount would be largely increased. Both these might happen in ordinary winters in this climate. The ideal pond should be about 3 1-2 feet deep, and with a gravelly or sandy bottom. Water in the shallow pond freezes much more quickly than in a larger pond or a running stream, and where it is filled quickly the ice is clearer. A grass bottom is allowable, if it be cleaned by mowing and raking before the water is let in. The shallow depth prevents danger from drowning unless one goes in head foremost. For the smaller houses one needs no expensive outfit of ice tools. A straight-edged board to mark off the squares, cross-cut saw, and an ice chisel, a few pikes, a runway, with blocks and ropes to draw the ice up the run, are all that are absolutely necessary. Two men to cut, two to run it into the house and one to pack it inside will make a good gang for a small pond.—Boston Cultivator.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

Whether the manure should be applied in the spring or the fall depends upon the character of the soil and the crop that is to occupy the land. Manuring in the fall is usually followed by corn or grass in the spring; more commonly corn. If the land has been in clover. It is an advantage to spread manure in the fall, as the frost and exposure to the air and rains convert it into a fine condition and hasten its decomposition, which is what the farmer desires. The hauling can then be done without hindrance, as no other farm work needs pressing attention, which brings the busy season of spring forward with a heavy portion of the work finished. It is feared by some farmers that by applying manure in the fall there occurs a loss of ammonia. There is no doubt of the formation of ammonia, owing to the decomposition that takes place, but ammonia is largely absorbed by water, which carries it downward, and once it finds its way into the soil the vegetable and mineral acids with which it comes in contact change the ammonia into salts, which vary according to the kind of acid united to it. The salts of ammonia do not remain fixed in character, for, being very changeable, they are continually being broken into pieces and re-formed by acids stronger than those to which they have been joined, and their character is regulated by the ingredients contained in the soil. The manure should be spread as soon as hauled, for if left in heaps the rains leach them, and the soil will be richer in some places than in others. The soil, however, must also be taken into consideration. It is not the better plan to spread the manure in the fall on light, sandy soil that is porous, for the heavy rains and melting snows of winter will carry away a great portion of it and cause waste of the soluble substances. On heavy soils, such as are underlaid with clay, the advantage is to spread in the fall, but if the land is rolling the manure should be plowed under in order to prevent loss. The plowing benefits the land by admitting the action of the elements to a certain depth below the surface, throws up the cut worms to the cold, and permits the soil to be broken to pieces and disintegrated. The ground should be left in the rough state for the reception of the manure, or else be passed over with a cultivator afterwards. With this treatment the only work necessary for a corn crop the next spring is to put in the seed, as the best portion of the preparation will have been accomplished, as well as thinning out the cut worms, which is an important matter.—Philadelphia Record.

FOR THE LADIES

COMB HATS WHEN WET.

It is reassuring to be told that even the longest haired, silkiest beavers if wet by rain or snow can be perfectly restored by combing with the coarse end of an ordinary hair comb, after having been allowed to dry out naturally. After the combing a light "beating" with a small switch or stick will make the nap stand out as fluffy and freshly as when first from the maker's hands.

A GIRL'S TAILOR-MADE.

The bolero and skirt costume is also a useful fashion for young girls, especially if in brown, blue or light neutral tints, which admit of the bolero being used with other costumes when the skirt may be worn with a blouse. A new model has a bolero with stitched plaits and a large collar with square ends of spotted silk strapped with the material used for the costume. The skirt is box plaited into a fitted yoke, which defines a point at back and front.

A second costume, such as a blouse and skirt, if chosen to harmonize or contrast with the bolero costume, will afford plenty of variety. If copied in blue serge or brown or heliotrope cloth for late autumn wear, the collar is effective in gold and white spotted panne or in lace over satin.

FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR.

Flowers still retain their vogue for giving that most effective touch to the coiffure, but now, instead of being worn singly, they are combined into garlands or rosettes and worn in pairs. How and where are these garlands worn? That is what the smart girl knows instinctively when she stands before the mirror. But one who hesitates in style is lost, and therefore it may be said that the correct way to wear the little floral garlands is just above the ear, one at each side of the head. The flowers, of course, must be extremely small. Sometimes leaves are used in place of the blossoms. Ribbon rosettes shaped to form a wild rose are also used in the same way as the garlands. The ribbon is folded so as to form the petals, and the center of an artificial wild rose or poppy is used to carry out the effect.—Woman's Home Companion.

ERRORS IN DRESS.

"If women would only remember," said the artist, "that when a gown is composed of more than one material it should look like one garment worn over another, they would save themselves from some grievous artistic errors in dress. Take the case of the double sleeve, now so popular. The idea is that of a comparatively heavy outer sleeve, cut away to show a lighter and generally prettier arm covering; and a woman, with any artistic feeling always preserves that effect, even though she may not consciously act on any definite principle. But artistic feeling is a rare thing, and therefore the double sleeve is the occasion of many artistic atrocities. One actually sees such sleeves cut in two at the elbow, in order that a puff of silk may be inserted, thus leaving the lower half without any apparent connection with the shoulder and with nothing to prevent it, so far as the eye can see, from sliding off the arm. The sleeve may, with perfect propriety, be slashed at the elbow, to show a silk lining, but to cut it in two for the purpose of inserting another material is merely to make patchwork of it. Another beautiful custom is to put the second material with which a sleeve terminates over, instead of under, the predominating material, thus destroying entirely the idea of an undersleeve, and leaving the construction without any show of reason for its existence."—New York Tribune.

FAIR GLASS BLOWERS.

The American woman has started out to win a name for herself in a new field and bids fair to achieve her aim. The feminine glass blower is the most recent addition to the roll of women workers, and in a suburb of Philadelphia two score of young women are being initiated into the secret of molding glass vials, tubes, etc. Up to the present time women have been rigorously barred from the glass makers' shops, but an unusual demand for vials, tubes, bulbs and the like, as a consequence of an epidemic of small pox, brought about the introduction of women in this field, and the novices are displaying marked aptitude for the work. One of the concerns to which had been intrusted the making of virus had been in the habit of employing girls to pack its chemicals and perform the lighter tasks incidental to their manufacture. When the extra demand came for the special glass tubes used for packing their products there was some difficulty in meeting it. The suggestion was made that the chemical company set up a glass plant of its own and employ the girls, for whom there was work but part of the year in the laboratory. The suggestion was acted upon and the girls invited to learn glass blowing. An experienced manager was engaged as instructor, and forty girls, all of them intelligent and educated, found a new outlet for their talents and industry. The work is not hard, and the girls earn from $4 to $12 per week. The champion worker is a girl of 18, with a record of 300 test tubes a day.

THE ORIGINAL GIRL.

Originality in all things is the keynote to success, and when a girl has the courage to think for herself, and be original in her opinions she becomes a very interesting study to the observer.

Personal magnetism is a much coveted quality, but few girls know that the first essential in acquiring it is to think and act for themselves.

The first step toward originality is to be a good listener. A good listener absorbs all the best things she hears, and casts aside the worthless things that would be of no use to her. To absorb the best of everything around you and make the best of yourself is a quality that cannot be too highly commended. It is not the past or the future that we are living in, but the now.

Never copy or imitate any others however much you may admire them for there is where you lose yourself in another's personality. Many girls in reading a book that has created a stir in literary and other circles gush and rave about it simply because it is popular and the author is considered a genius.

There are probably pages and pages that the have not in the least degree comprehended, and if any one were to converse with them on the subject they could only make embarrassed and probably stupid replies. Would it not be much better to read a book intelligently and then, if it does not interest you or you do not like it, have the courage to say so, even if you do differ with a person who you think knows more than you do?—New York News.

FOR THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

No girl is so exquisitely lovely that she can afford to forsake her personal appearance for even a moment. Yet there are maids and matrons of the athletic type who seem to utterly disregard all thoughts of beauty when intent upon out-of-door sports.

Hair is drawn so tightly back for cross-country riding that it frequently gives the face of the rider the look of an animated mummy. A girl has to be very lovely indeed to overcome the ugliness of the sweater in which so many feminine golfers array themselves, and as for basketball costume it's too hopeless for words.

Nearly every form of athletics is more or less unbecoming in its wearing apparel, and the years that we had the century-riding bicycle girl with her absurdly short skirts and her long laced boots is still a grief to those who love to see a woman at all times gracefully costumed. But we are no sooner rid of her than she is replaced by her sweater-dressed sisters. Without shape or make to them, when pulled well down to the hips of the most perfectly formed maid, she looks like a fright and her dearest devoted friend cannot deny it. The head of a girl gets blousey enough after long hours spent in the wind upon the links, and it is only the most foolish of virgins who will add distress to her disheveled appearance by the addition of an ungainly sweater.

For basketball and for the gymnasium the French have introduced a gracefully cut divided skirt. Not for one moment would the women of that beauty-loving land don the hideous baggy bloomers that American athletes permit. Those divided skirts permit just as much freedom of movement as knickerbockers and the girls look very much neater and prettier in them.—New York American.

FASHION NOTES.

Plaid for felts are among the high novelties in hats.

A luxurious silk petticoat is of pale pink glace taffeta, with a deep flounce formed entirely of ribbon and insertion placed perpendicularly.

A handsome fur coat is of gray squirrel, lined with white satin, with collar, revers, belt and cuffs of ermine.

A pretty model hat has a crown of green velvet and a breast brim of blue and green feathers. It is said that the latest Paris sleeves are shaving the fulness up above the elbow again, where it rested for so many years.

Triple plaited silk ruchings accompany thin shirt waists, to insure the proper blouse effect.

French knots appear even upon laces, following the pattern very closely.

A costly three-quarter coat of white caracul has collar, facings and cuffs of China sable.

Squirrel skin admits of endless variations and combinations. A pelerine has its broad, flat collar of white caracul edged with the squirrel, and the long, broad tabs and big, flat muff are of the same gray fur.

Mink tails and black chiffon in alternate stripes compose a collar and muff which have little of beauty to recommend them.

A double cape collar of coney has edges of silver fox and has long, flowing ends of chiffon and fox. The muff is a charming blend of the three materials.

A new model in Scotch plaid skirts has a flounce of graduated panels separated by narrow black silk piping and edged with black silk ruching.

Among the spangled and beaded wrist bags is an equally handsome, though simple, one of tiny Renaissance rings in pale blue, joined together by gold thread over a foundation of blue plush.

New Coaling Record.

Good as is the coaling record of H. M. S. Terrible, it is quite eclipsed by the performance of the Empress of China. She took on board 1,210 tons of bunker coal in the remarkably quick time of 3 1-2 hours—the quickest on record in Nagasaki, and, we believe the quickest on record for the world—Bangkok Times.

Household Column

THE NURSERY SUPPER.

Stale bread has many uses, but none more satisfactory than for the nursery supper. The bread should first be put in the oven and carefully browned, then turned out on a board and crushed with a rolling pin until it is delicate and fine. It should now be bottled and kept in a dry place until it is required for use, when two or three tablespoonfuls boiled in fresh milk and a little salt will make a delicate wholesome supper for children.

ORIENTAL PIANO COVERS.

Covers of Oriental weave come from the backs of upright pianos, but they are by no means inexpensive. An experimenting housekeeper who wished, but could not afford, one of these bought as a substitute and at much less cost one Japanese portiere. This was too long and too narrow, but a piece taken from the bottom was fitted at the side, and a second piece was added at the top to go over the lid of the piano. A pattern in shades of gold in a stripped effect was chosen which lent itself readily to the piecing scheme, and the new cover is extremely effective.

A SOFA CUSHION FINISH.

The latest edge finish for a sofa cushion is one or two rows of fancy gimp or braid—preferably a gilt or silver one mingled with some color to match the pillow—instead of the heavy cord formerly used. When two rows are used they are placed side by side over the seam on the edge, or one row is placed over the seam and the second forms a square about two and a half inches from it toward the centre of the pillow.

This inside square of fancy braid is often used when there is a cord on the edge covered with the material of the cushion itself, like velveteen or corduroy. Green velveteen with a gilt braid and old blue velveteen with a silver one are specially attractive.

Some of the newest brocade cushions have a tiny puff of plain silk set in all around their edge. For those who prefer the heavy silk cord to the latest mode the newest pattern is to have two cords side by side, one to match the front on that side and the other one to match the back behind it.

CANDLE-LIGHTED TABLES.

Candle-lighted dining tables are more popular than ever. Four candles are needed to light the smallest table, and four double-branched candlesticks are better liked. Besides silver and brass, glass candlesticks, in old English and colonial designs, are seen. Cut glass is to be preferred, of course, but very good imitations may be had. There is one material which it is hard to understand ever came to be used for either lamps or candlesticks, and that is wrought iron. Possessing no powers of reflection or refraction the light of even a strong flame is diminished at least one-half, and a most depressing effect obtained. Candle shades are works of art, whether made of silk and trimmed with chiffon and beads, or fashioned of paper and decorated with water-color designs. Glass shades, cubes of opalescent material, jewel incrusted, are charming, as are also the parchment paper ones with old prints in delicate pink and blue tints, inserted on one side. Candle shades should always be arranged to entirely hide the flame, as the glare so near the eyes is very unpleasant.

RECIPES.

Mixed Mustard for Cold Meats.—Cream three level tablespoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar add two tablespoonfuls of mustard mixed with one level tablespoon of salt; beat one egg until thick and beat it into the creamed mixture; heat half a cup of vinegar to boiling point and stir it in quickly; stand the bowl over boiling water and stir constantly until it thickens.

Baked Quinces.—Pare and remove the cores from a dozen nice quinces; fill the cavities with granulated sugar, add a little grated lemon or orange peel, place in shallow earthen baking dishes with a little water in the bottom and bake slowly until tender; basting often with the syrup in the dish. When done, place in a glass dish; make a jelly with the parings, cores and water, with sugar in equal quantity to amount of strained juice; pour this over the quinces and let all get cold. Nice served with whipped cream or meringue on top.

Stuffed Cucumbers. — Cut large smooth cucumbers in half lengthwise and scrape out seeds and soft part. Make a stuffing of equal quantities of fine soft bread crumbs and minced ham. Season with minced parsley, onion juice, salt and cayenne. Moisten with a little melted butter and fill the cucumber shells level full, place the two corresponding halves closely together, tie tightly or fasten with skewers and lay them on the wire rack in a brazing pan with a little water in bottom of the pan. Bake in oven until they are soft and serve with tomato sauce or drawn butter.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—One cup of stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt and two teaspoons baking powder. Scald the milk, pour it over the bread crumbs and butter and soak until soft; add the two eggs, which have been beaten light; one cup of flour, sifted with the salt and baking powder; thin with cold milk if necessary; bake on a hot griddle.

Sixty per cent. of the oyster-canning in the United States is done in Baltimore.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For December 14.

Subject: The Boy Samuel, I Sam. iii., 1, 14—Golden Text, I Sam. iii., 9—Memory Verses, 7, 10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "The child Samuel." Samuel is supposed to have been about twelve years old at this time. His duty in the tabernacle was to perform those easy services which his strength would allow, such as opening the doors, lighting the lamps, etc. He did not reside in the sanctuary, but in one of the tents around it, which were kept for the use of the priests and Levites. Eli, the high priest, kept Samuel as his special attendant, not because such an office was assigned him, but because of the deep interest he felt in him. He was Samuel's instructor. "Was precious." The meaning is that direct revelations from God had become exceedingly rare. This was because of the sinfulness of the priesthood and the people. As sinfulness in the individual heart drives away the Holy Spirit, so in the Hebrew nation it drove away the spirit of prophecy. "No open vision." Literally, no divine communication was spread; that is, published abroad, made known. There was no publicly recognized prophet, whom the people could consult and from whom they might learn the will of God. There must have been some ways of receiving messages from heaven, for Eli knew them, but did not receive them frequently enough to be called an open vision.

2. "At that time." At the time when the word of God was rare and there was great spiritual darkness. "In his place." In his usual place of rest. It was in the night. It is very likely that as the ark was a long time at Shiloh they had built near to it certain apartments for the high priest and others more immediately employed about the tabernacle.

3. "Samuel was laid down to sleep." Near to Eli's room, ready within calling distance, if the old man should want anything in the night. It would seem that he lay somewhere near the holy place, and went to bed before the branch lamps of the candlestick went out, (the main lamps never went out), probably toward midnight. At that time Samuel had been employing himself in some good exercise or other, reading or prayer, or perhaps cleaning or making ready the holy place, and then went quietly to bed.

4. "The Lord called Samuel." God called him by his name. Some think the call came from the most holy place. "He answered, Here am I." Being unacquainted with the visions of the Almighty he took that to be only Eli's call, which was really the call of God.

5. "Thou callest me." Samuel's industry and readiness to wait on Eli are good examples to children to come when called. He hears and runs at every call.

7. "Did not yet know the Lord." He knew and worshiped the God of Israel, but he did not understand the way in which God revealed Himself to His prophets. He had never even heard that God spoke in this way. If the Lord had given him a dream or vision he might have more readily understood it, but God was preparing him for a prophet, and this way of calling Samuel was full of meaning. There was a lesson in it for Eli. Many still fail to recognize God's call.

8. "The third time." The call was repeated again and again, for God saw that Samuel's failure to answer was not from disobedience, but from lack of knowledge as to who called him. In fact the quick answer to Eli's supposed call showed that he was ready to obey God as soon as he understood it. Obedience to parents and teachers always precedes obedience to God. "Eli perceived," etc. Eli could not but consider the preference, which the Lord showed to a child, before himself and family, as a severe and humiliating rebuke; especially as he had reason to forebode that the message which he was about to receive would be a denunciation of judgments on him and his family, yet, without envy, resentment or impatience he gave Samuel proper directions as to how to behave on the occasion.

9. "Speak," etc. This was the usual way in which the prophets spoke when they had intimations that the Lord was about to make some special revelation.

10. "Came and stood." From verse 15 we learn that Samuel beheld a vision as well as heard a voice, and therefore it is the most natural to understand the words "came and stood" as meaning a visible appearance. Samuel was at last satisfied that it was not Eli but the Lord who was calling him. God still calls the children, and if they will obey as Samuel did they will accomplish much for Christ even in their young days. "Samuel answered." He was composed this time, and did not rise, but gave attention, and asked for God to speak.

11. "Said to Samuel." Through Samuel, whom Eli loved, God sent a terrible message, similar to one which he had previously sent by a holy man (1 Sam. 2: 27-36), but which did not have sufficient effect to enable Eli to compel his sons either to live a different life, or to leave the service of God. "The ears—shall tingle." With horror and alarm. As a loud, sharp, discordant note thrills one's ears with pain, so the bitter tidings of Israel's woe in the judgment about to fall on Eli's house would shock all Israel.

12. "In that day." It is probable that this message was sent to Eli some years before his death, and he and his sons had abundant time to change their course. "I will perform," etc. I will bring all the judgments against the house of Eli that I have spoken. The particulars of this curse we read in chapter 2: 27-36. Divine threatenings, the less they are heeded, the surer they will come and the heavier they will fall.

13. "I have told him." God gave Eli notice of what the end would be of such indifference. "Will judge his house forever." I will continue to execute judgments until it is destroyed. God regards it as iniquity to allow children to choose their own evil ways. Eli's sons were wicked. Their father knew the Lord, but he neither taught his children not restrained them by parental authority. "Restrained them not." This does not signify that he showed no sign of displeasure against their wickedness, for he did chide them, but too gently, but he did not severely reprove them, and when that would not restrain them turn them out of their office.

14. "Shall not be purged." That is, the punishment threatened against Eli and his family shall not be prevented by all their sacrifices, but shall certainly be executed. What is spoken here relates to their temporal death only. Mercy for their soul's salvation was still extended to them, and if they had repented they might have been saved. But every effort to restrain these wicked sons proved unavailing, and their doom finally came, sudden and irresistible.

The Largest Sailing Vessel.

The newest and largest sailing vessel is the "Preussen," of 8,000 tons. She is 437 ft. long and 53 ft. wide, draws 34 ft. and has 48,000 square ft. of sail.

Rarest Shell in Existence.

The rarest shell in existence is one called the "Cone of the Holy Mary." There is a specimen in the British museum, which a few years ago was valued at £1,000.

"The Proof of the Pudding Lies in the Eating."

The doctors are dumbfounded, the druggists astonished, and the people excited and joyful over the wonderful cures and tremendous sales of the great remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Every case of Rheumatism—some of many years' standing—has given way to this powerful remedy. Thousands of certificates like the following can be furnished as to its value:

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Mrs. Fred. Eberle, Bellaire, O., was for a long time severely troubled with Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil instantly relieved and entirely cured her.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, of Rochester, N. Y., suffered so intensely from Rheumatic pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications from a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him."

F. Radder, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me of great and long-continued pain in my foot."

Messrs. C. L. Brundage and Son, Druggists, Muskegon, Mich., write:—"St Jacobs Oil has a wonderful sale. We sold eight bottles at retail yesterday. This will give you some idea of how well it is liked in this section."

Mr. Louis Hinkel, of East Poesten, Kill, N. Y., says:—"I call St. Jacobs Oil the best liniment I ever used. It cured me of Rheumatism and pain in the back."

Herman Rittner, Manchester, N. H.:—"I have tried St. Jacobs Oil and found it excellent. All those who have purchased it speak of it as 'simply incomparable.'"

Geo. G. Erffle, Palestine, Ill.:—"I was in bed suffering from a swollen leg. I used St. Jacobs Oil; its effect was wonderful. The following day I attended to my business again."

Dr. Otto Fuis, Reading, O., writes:—"The sale of St. Jacobs Oil is constantly increasing; it is praised by everybody, and never fails to give entire satisfaction."

In almost every school in the Mikado's empire it is the custom one day in the autumn to take the pupils out rabbit hunting.

Rochester (N. Y.) labor unions will probably nominate a straight-out labor ticket in next fall's municipal election.

Dock labor is scarce at many lake ports, and longshoremen are receiving higher wages than for many years past.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

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and your crop will crowd your barn.
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My skin was sallow, I had a bad taste in my mouth in the morning and my breath was offensive at times and occasionally I had a bad headache. By the use of Ripans Tabules I am now in a condition to attend to my daily duties, my appetite is excellent and my digestion much improved.

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The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Capsicum Vaseline
Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents.—Charles A. Anderson Pittsburg, cage; Peter F. Berkey, Jennerstown, rail joint; Charles A. Braden, Butler, steam explosive engine; Cyrus M. Carnahan, Allegheny, brake apparatus; Samuel B. Chroniger, Allegheny, plastic compound; Perry D. Cullum, McKees Rocks, combined coop and nest; Richard W. Fox, Altoona, drawbar rigging; Joseph Freund, Wampum, rail bed for railways; Henry B. Keyser, Edgewood Park, continuous heating furnace; Wallace W. Kyle, Pulaski, match safe; Henry F. Mann, Allegheny, plate metal car wheels; William I Mann and N. C. Neemes, Pittsburg, supporting roller for conveyers; John C. McDermott, Allegheny, hat pin; Frederick G. Otte, Pittsburg, folding crate; Peter Patterson, McKeesport, making but-weld pipe; Henry T. Porter, Pittsburg, railway track appliances.

Pensions.—Francis Moran, Bradford, $8; Walter S. McCormick, Pittsburg, $6; Lewis H. Dalby, Reedsville, $12; Asbury M. Lias, Punxsutawney, $8; Jacob Hughes, Williamsburg, $8; Robert G. Mowry, Washington, $12; Matthew A. Reed, Allegheny, $8; James McClellan, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $8; William Helms, West Elizabeth, $8; John D. Landis, Johnstown, $14; Mark Dreary, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $6; Sidney Caldwell, Irish Ripple, $10; Martha L. Erwin, Sewickley, $8; Fannie Berry, Pittsburg, $8; Margaret Van, Pittsburg, $8; Elizabeth Bryan, Allegheny, $8; George W. McPherson, Allegheny, $6; Joseph Propeck, Waterford, $6; James Capstick, Conemaugh, $8; John Cessna, Gastown $8; John Eichenauer, Allegheny, $8; John A. George, Vandergrift, $8; Moses K. Etheridge, Edinboro, $8; Thomas C. Rigden, Shannondale, $10; James Weaver, Sayers, $8; Frank R. Thorne, Pittsburg, $8; Jacob Kramer, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $12; William Young, Washington, $12; Michael Shottsbarger, Port Royal, $12; George Hayden, Greensburg, $12; Philpine Weiss, Pittsburg, $8; Matilda Firth, Alfarata, $8.

The Katey Lick Railroad company has been organized at Scottdale, and chartered under the laws of West Virginia, with a capitalization of $50,000. The officers are: E. A. Humphries, president; J. A. Barnhart, vice-president, and Harry Dunn, secretary-treasurer. The directors consist of the officers and W. H. Clingerman and J. W. Anawait. All are well-known coke men. It is the intention to build a standard-guage road over a line already surveyed from a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Reynoldsville, Harrison county, W. Va., to a junction with the West Virginia Short Line. It will be the outlet for the Chieftain Coal company, which is developing a tract of 2,500 acres of coal land in Harrison county.

Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the eminent archæologist, was presented by the University of Pennsylvania with a diploma awarding to him the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal for his excavations at Nippur and his publications on the subject. The fund for the medals was established last month by Lucy Wharton Drexel, who donated to the university $2,000, the income of which is to be expended for medals to be awarded once a year for the best archæological excavation or for the best publication based on archæological excavations by an English-speaking scholar.

The long wooden bridge that crosses the Juniata at the narrow on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike, about a mile from Bedford, was burned down. The fire is believed to have been the work of some persons who have become tired of the long litigation over the condemnation of the turnpike by the court and taken the law in their own hands. A notice was left for the keeper of the toll gate, telling him to move out, as his house would be blown up soon. There is no clue to the incendiary.

Deputy Coroner T. O. Hazen has completed his investigation of the accident at the open-hearth department of the Sharon Steel company which caused the deaths of three men and serious injury of two others. He stated that the blame for the accident will be placed on Craneman Callahan. It was through his carelessness, he said, that the ladle tilted and spilled the molten metal. He stated that Callahan admits that he caused the ladle to tilt.

Mrs. Mary Sholiple was arrested at Allentown in the act of shoplifting. The police searched her home and found thousands of dollars worth of stolen articles, including 152 silk mufflers, hundreds of yards of lace, three fur boas, sealskin sacques, boxes of buttons and other dry goods.

The clothing store of H. J. Pyatt, Youngwood, at Greensburg, was looted by burglars. The merchandise secured amounted to over $400. The general store of Walter Bros., Latrobe, was also burglarized, but little booty was secured.

Earle Rouse, who shot his companion, Guy Black, at Ellwood City, was placed under arrest on a charge of pointing firearms.

John J. Feigar, aged 30 years, and single, committed suicide at his home in East Huntingdon township by hanging himself in the barn.

Tice Noland, 23 years old, son of Charles Noland, killed himself with a revolver at his home near Jacksontown.

Through the bursting of a water tank at the brass works of McKee & Co., Jeannette, damage to the amount of $25,000 resulted.

The new Lutheran church at Wehrum, Indiana county, will be dedicated on December 14. Rev. S. F. Nicholas, of Allegheny, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

The Maryland Sheet Steel company, Cumberland, Md., in which several former Pittsburgers are interested, has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

The family of Jacob Frankhouser, Mt Union, had a narrow escape from fire which destroyed their house with a loss of $1,200.

David A. Grimes, of Taylorstown, has brought suit at Wheeling, W. Va., against the Wheeling Traction company for $50,000 for the loss of his hands and a leg through an accident.

David Rhoads, aged 15, of Lewistown, had his leg shattered in a gunning accident.

Duncannon Council has granted the right of way through the borough to the Perry County Electric Street Railway Company.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Weather conditions have provided the only important development of the past week in the business world. Excessive rains in some sections, notably the Southwest, facilitated distribution of heavy footwear, overshoes and kindred lines, while seasonably low temperature at other points increased the movement of winter wearing apparel.

Jobbing and wholesale trade is fully maintained and manufacturing plants have orders far ahead, but in many cases the coke shortage retards operations.

Railway officials are making every effort to relieve the freight congestion, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburg, but thus far there is little evidence of improvement. Gross earnings are fully maintained, for November thus far exceeding last year's by 6.3 per cent. and those of 1900 by 16.4 per cent. while it is anticipated that higher freight rates will offset the advances in wages, sustaining net earnings.

Inquiries for pig iron become more urgent as the scarcity grows more acute. Furnaces are added to the idle list when there is full occupation for every plant in the country, but the fuel shortage is not perceptibly improved. Coke commands high premiums according to the needs of consumers, and iron is similarly held at an abnormal position by the insufficient supply. Even foreign pig iron has not arrived at specified dates, while new orders have been placed abroad covering distant deliveries. It is fully apparent that domestic needs will continue to exceed available supplies for many months to come.

Minor metals, on the other hand, are generally weaker, tin being especially depressed. Silver bullion has fallen to much the lowest price on record, the intrinsic value of a silver dollar now being about 39 cents.

A distinctly firmer tone pervades the market for footwear, orders coming forward freely for spring goods. The leading shoe manufacturers have taken large lots of leather, especially hemlock sole, giving a firmer tone to the market and reducing stocks. Foreign dry hides are in limited supply and well held.

There is still no inclination to place large orders for distant delivery of cotton goods, but a steady current and demand fully absorbs the limited stocks, and buyers are often compelled to hunt for desired lines of staple cloths. Printed and woven patterned goods for spring are selling freely on forward business. The better tone that appeared some weeks ago in woolens has finally caused a moderate advance in staple lines for spring.

Failures for the week numbered 213 in the United States, against 182 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 25 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 25a3.45; best Patent, $4.65; choice Family, $3.90.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 77c; Philadelphia No 2, 76a76¾c; Baltimore No 2 76½c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 63c; Philadelphia No. 2, 61a62½; Baltimore No. 2, 59c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 36c; Philadelphia No. 2, 37½c; Baltimore No 2, 37c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16.5 a17.00; No. 2 timothy, $15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy $13.50a15.00

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy $1 50@2 50; fair to good per brl, 1 25c@$2 00; Cabbages, Domestic, per ton, $4 00. Celery, per doz. 20c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, $1 50@2.00; Grapes, basket, 10a12c Lettuce, native, per bu box, 30c@40c. Lima beans, native, per bu box, 80@90c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 60c@70c.

Potatoes, White, per bu 55a60c; Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 55a60c; New York, per bu 55a60; sweets, per brl 1 75a$1 85.

Butter, Separator, 29a30c; Gathered cream, 24a25c; prints, 1-lb 27a28c; Rolls, 2-lb, 26a27; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 25a26c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 27a28c

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 13a13¼c; medium, 36-lb, 13a13¾; picnics, 23-lb 13¼a13½c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 10a1 ¾c; old roosters, each 25a30c; Turkeys, 10¾a11 Ducks, 11a12½

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 11¾a12½c; cows and light steers 9¾a10¾c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 11½c; bulk bellies, 14c; bulk ham butts, 11c; bacon clear rib sides, 13c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 15½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10½c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 14c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 11¾c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11¾c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11¾c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers $6 00a6 65; medium $3 00a5 75; stockers and feeders $2 00a4 75; cows, $1 40a5 00; heifers $2 00a5 00; Texas-fed steers $3 00a4 25. Hogs, Mixed and butchers $5 85a6 25; good to choice, heavy $6 20a6 42; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers $3 75a4 25; Western sheep $3 75a5 70.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $6 00a6 20; prime $5 75a5 90. Hogs, prime heavy $6 40a6 45, mediums $6 40; heavy Yorkers $6 25a6 30. Sheep steady, Best wethers $3 75a4 00 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 .0a5 60.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

A new union of steel and iron workers has been formed in Southington, Conn.

All the carriage and wagon shops in Albany, N. Y., now employ union men.

All the machine shops in Denver, Col., are unionized, with a nine-hour work day.

There are 525 labor unions in Chicago, with an estimated membership of more than 300,000.

Farm hands in Iowa get better wages than the average pay for teachers in the common schools.

A Dignified Tranquility.

A gentleman who had business in a small town "out West" had ordered some important letters sent there, and on his arrival went to the post office to inquire for them.

"No letters here for you," said the postmaster.

"They ought to have been here yesterday."

"Couldn't have got here yesterday. Old Brown, who carries the mail, was drunk, and didn't go over to Iosco after it."

"And how about today?"

"Well, he's sober enough today, but his old woman has cut her foot."

"But there will be a mail tomorrow?"

"Skassly, sir. We don't have any mail on Thursdays."

"Then how about next day?"

"Friday is sort of off day with the Iosco postmaster, and he generally goes fishing. If he don't he sends the boy over. I never count on it, however."

"You seem to have a slipshod way of running postal affairs out in this country."

"Waal, I dunno but we have," he admitted, as he looked over the top of his spectacles, "but as long as nobody but Uncle Bill Simpson ever gets any mail, and that's only a circular about how to kill cockroaches, we kinder take things easy, and let the United States run along without bustin' her biler."

A City Destroyed by Silence.

Amyclae, if the old legend of its fate is to be relied upon, actually perished through silence. The legend concerning the unique end of this ancient city is as follows: Amyclae was a town of Laconia, founded by the Lacedemonian king Amyclae. It was an independent city for many years, but was finally conquered by the Spartans. The city had been so often alarmed by false rumors of a projected Spartan invasian that at last, weary of living in a state of absolute terror, it was decreed that it should be made a public offence to report the approach of an enemy. So when the Spartans at last actually appeared before the city no one dared to warn the officials of their approach, and thus they were able to take the town with scarcely an effort.

There is, it must be admitted, another "silence" myth concerning Amyclae. Servius says that the city was founded by Pythagoreans, forbidden, by laws of their order, to speak of or to harm serpents. The result was that the snakes from the hills sought the precincts of the city, and, no one daring to speak of it to his neighbor or to harm the slimy creatures, one by one the inhabitants left until finally the city was completely turned into a snake den.

Her New Author.

A gentleman who spends his life entirely immersed in books has a wife who never reads anything more ambitious than a fashion column, but she likes occasionally to pretend an interest in her husband's hobby; and so from time to time she goes to the library and takes down a book just for the sake of appearances.

"I chose a book this morning," she remarked the other day to her husband, with a bright smile, "by an authos named Volix. Is he considered a good writer?"

"Volix?" said the good man in a puzzled tone; and then, not liking to confess himself ignorant of one of the books in his own library, he added, "Yes, my dear, a writer of very considerable power, who possesses a remarkable insight into his subject."

But when she had completed her elaborate toilette, and had gone off to her garden party, he sneaked round her bedroom to discover the book the author of whom he had never even heard. It turned out to be a volume of Browning's poetry which happened to have been bound with no name on the back, where it merely bore the legend Vol. IX.

Union workers in the United States and Canada receive in wages every month the gigantic sum of $1,000,000,000.

There is a general movement on foot among the labor men of Rhode Island to organize a State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Iron molders and kindred trades in Stockton, Cal., have been conceded the nine-hour day with no reduction in pay.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Basle has the only zoological garden in Switzerland.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The man who is always on time often has to wait.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Detached bits of human skin live two to ten days.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A Berliner takes on the average 129 street car rides a year.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

There is now one lunatic in Ireland for every 178 of the population.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

Union leather workers at Indianapolis, Ind., have presented a new price scale, and in all probability it will be conceded.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na For Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., read as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results, as the above letter testifies.

Send to the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

David Meekinson.

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."
—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

POSITIONS SECURED
FOR GRADUATES. We pay students' railroad fare. 1200 graduates in business. Write for Special Terms. MASSEY BUSINESS COLLEGES, Richmond, Va.-Birmingham, Ala.

When William E. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy he issued an order that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. The order was promptly rescinded upon the receipt by the Secretary of the following from Commodore Fyffe, in comand of the Asiatic squadron: "It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience of my orders and in the face of regulations of the department, taken up her residence on the station, and persistently refused to leave."

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1858. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Pension Agency, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 5 cents.

Rheumacide
Is the Standard Rheumatic Remedy.
The ONLY compound on the market that cures this terrible disease without doing irreparable harm to the digestive organs.
UNEQUALLED as a BLOOD PURIFIER.
CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

FREESTATE, S. C., Aug. 18, 1902.
Gentlemen:—I had rheumatism for about twelve years. Great deal of the time I had to use crutches or cane. Was confined to bed, nearly helpless, three months at a time, several times. Last spring I began to take "RHEUMACIDE." I used two bottles before I noticed any benefit. Altogether I used seven bottles and the cure seems to be complete, as I have had no symptoms of rheumatism since. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine. B. F. FENIGAN.

For sale by Druggists, or sent expressage prepaid on receipt of $1.00.
Bobbitt Chemical Co., - - Baltimore, Md.

WINCHESTER
TAKE DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS
A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, *lists* at only $42.00. Dealers sell them for *less*. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER B N U 50 IT PAYS

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

QUININE For Colds and Malaria—100 2-Grain Quinine Pills sent postpaid for only One Dime. Address A. W. Wyard, Box C., Avon, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

MR. CULLOM'S PANACEA.

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill "to curb" the trusts. It is called, we know not by what presumption, the administration measure. Its dominant idea is the prohibition under specified penalties of the transportation outside the State of manufacture of any article made by a trust. That is what the amplification of language is intended to mean. It is the endeavor to put into law Attorney General Knox's plan of stretching the Federal right to regulate interstate commerce to include restriction of trust evils.

The peculiarity of attacking interstate commerce from this vantage point may become more visible when it is recalled that the United States courts have overthrown the prohibition statutes of States and upheld the right of transporting original packages of liquors into them. Is not some new scheme of prohibition embodied in this theory of Mr. Knox? If whisky be made by a combine of distillers, having inherent the evils enumerated of affecting price, curtailing competition, etc., then it cannot certainly be freighted in original packages, or otherwise, into States prohibiting its coming or use. Trust-made goods are declared tainted.

The plan of the Cullom bill seems to aim at making production by trusts unprofitable because their articles will be confined to the State. The substitution of this mode of regulation seems impracticable, because its enforcement must always succeed the proof of the prime essential fact that the manufacturing company is a trust. If that fact be proved the remedy appears more immediate than denying transportation rights. If a certain company is a trust of the kind complained of, and so proved to be, direct penalties visited upon its responsible directors and forfeiture of all charter rights would end at once all evils without the circumlocution of this bill, affording loopholes through which lawyers could drag the most offending trusts.

The secondary sections of the bill, affix penalties upon corporations should they carry such goods, provide for a corps of inquisitors to search for violations, and finally provide for exhibition of the books of trusts.

It has been rudely recalled that the tariff was revised at the short session of Congress in 1883. But this was a bill increasing protective rates, and there was time and great eagerness. The current demand is for a reduction, and there is an eternity required and much less anxiety shown in some quarters.

The President's message neither electrified, surprised nor impressed, either Congress or the country. It is one of those wishy-washy written-by-order messages and is more remarkable for avoidance than practical, honest statesmanship. It is the opening speech of the 1904 campaign and booms Teddy as the only available candidate in sight.

The bill admitting Oklahoma to statehood is approved in some quarters because it has the requisite population. But the real basis of approval is best extracted from the complaint over giving the Dakotas, Wyoming and Montana entrance because they made "the Senate a free silver body." If the admission of States depends on the satisfactory condition of their politics, how much more cogent should be the argument against permitting a State to send to the Senate the apostle of a polygamous church?

Ex-Speaker of the House Thomas B. Reed scorned reciprocity treaties as giving a jug handle advantage to one party to the compact, and cites Canada and Hawaii in proof. He laughs to scorn the Roosevelt idea of a permanent commission, which the President himself dropped before signing his message. Perhaps a gentle rap was intended for Mr. Roosevelt when Mr. Reed wrote: "'Error,' says the wise Latin, 'lurks in generalities.' To talk of doing something by means of something, if you do not specify the something to be done, or the way to do it, is a waste of time."

The practical working of patronage in spite of the civil service law provisions, now generally extended, is shown by the anxiety pervading the census bureau. The law providing transfers of clerks in the classified service to other departments becomes operative January 1, but during this month the old methods of discharge prevail. Clerks whose supporters were not re-elected to Congress are already feeling the clamminess of perspiration. But many will be retained by the plan of having tabulation of the Philippine census made by them, instead of by private contract.

Colyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rossman, of York, spent Saturday at the home of Levi Stump.

George Jordan spent Saturday at Spring Mills.

Peter Johenerson, who spent his vacation at Colyer hunting, returned to his home in Philadelphia Saturday, having enjoyed his trip very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Ammon Bubb are spending their honeymoon at Colyer, with Mr. Bubb's parents; they came to avoid the serenading party, but got it in good shape. The young people of Colyer were an the alert and the calithumpians turned out in full force and gave them some music. May their path be strewn with happiness as they journey through life.

Bruce and John Rowe, of Centre Hall, attended the butchering at the home of Levi Stump on Friday.

Protracted meeting is still in progress at Michigan, having good success.

Mrs. Susan Long is on the sick list.

What has become of the Colyer Mills band since they received their new instrument; it is so quiet around Colyer.

Miss Blanche Moyer entertaind Miss Mary Jordan, of Potters Mills, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bair and son Harry, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of G. R. Meiss.

Dora Wingard and son Wm. spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mary Wingard.

G. R. Meiss made a trip to Milton on Monday to order his Christmas goods.

Thomas Hosterman, of Centre Hill, spent several days this week with Jacob Jordan.

Jacob Royer, Mrs. Kreitzer and mother spent Monday at the home of J. S. Housman.

Potters Mills.

Miss Bertha Armstrong returned home from Rebersburg, where she had been sewing several weeks for Mrs. Nevin Kuhn.

Mr. Hanna, wife and child, of Milroy, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. Blosser.

Mrs. Michaels, of Mifflin county, is staying with her son George.

Potters Mills has again lost one of its charming young ladies; Miss Bettie Wilkinson, who was united in marriage to Ammon Bubb, a highly respected young man, at the M. E. parsonage, Spring Mills, by Rev. Haven, on the evening of the 3rd. Mr. Bubb has chosen for himself a bright and cheerful helpmeet; the scribe wishes them a long and prosperous life.

Farmers Mills.

Jerry Stover had a paralytic stroke last Thursday morning and is not improving very rapidly; his entire side is paralyzed. Mrs. Stover is also seriously ill.

Robert Homan and brother Mervin, of Lewistown, spent Sunday at their home in this place.

D. H. Rearick sold five fine hogs to Thompson, of Nittany, and delivered them last Thursday.

Ira Grossman returned home Saturday after a weeks' stay with J. Showers, near Tusseyville.

Jacob Detwiler is trimming up his tract of woodland.

D. H. Rearick sold a fine hog to his brother, Paul J. Rearick, of Blue Ball.

Some persons have been trying the sleighing.

John Rishel just received a nice line of lap robes.

Still some corn to husk in this section.

Harvey M. Horner is now ready for daily labor.

Oak Hall.

The late snows are making good sleighing at present.

Mr. and Mrs. David Houser, of Houserville, spent Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Kusterborder.

Miss Mary Etters, who has been confined to the house for some time, is improving; all hope for her speedy recovery.

Frank Wasson, of Lemont, A. J. Tate, of Shiloh, and Luther Dale, of Pine Grove Mills, were callers in town last Saturday.

John Dale, of Dale's Summit, transacted business in town Friday.

The Lutheran Sunday school at Boalsburg is making preparations for Christmas exercises, to be held on Christmas eve.

Reuben Kaup, of Axe Mann, spent Friday of last week at the home of his mother, Mrs. Kaup.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shuey, of Shiloh, spent Tuesday at the home of Wesley Tate.

Woodward.

Mrs. John Guisewite, of Oak Grove, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Musser.

Mrs. Levi Stover, who has been employed with Edward Boone, at Fiedler for the last few months, is staying with her brother, Abe. Treaster at present.

Mrs. T. D. Bowersox and Mrs. Calvin Haines attended their grandmother's funeral at Millheim, Tuesday.

Mrs. Catharine Orndorf is on the sick list.

Harry Stover and wife visited the lady's mother on Sunday.

No doubt there will be a wedding in the near future. How about it Sadie?

Useful Gifts.

Suits and Overcoats for Man, Boy or Child.
Hats, Caps.
Toboggans, Tams.
Underwear, Night Robes.
Pajamas.
Suit Cases, Trunks, Valises.
Shirts—White and Fancy.
Neckwear, Mufflers.
Collars and Cuffs.
Pulse Warmers, Ear Muffs.
Sweaters, Way Mufflets.
Gloves—Kid and Mocha.
Wool Gloves and Mittens.
Ladies' Golf Gloves.
Ladies' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves.
Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs.
Suspenders.
Rain or Shine Coats.

Montgomery & Company. Bellefonte.

Boalsburg.

The Christmas service in the Reformed church will be held Christmas eve.

Rev. A. A. Black, pastor of the Reformed church, next Sunday, the 14th, will preach a sermon for the young people. All the young people of the town and community are cordially invited to attend.

Supt. C. L. Gramley visited the schools Tuesday, and seemed pleased with their work.

S. H. Bailey, one of the directors of the Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, was in Bellefonte Friday attending the regular monthly meeting of the directors.

David Rhinesmith, one of Benner township's up-to-date farmers, visited at the Hillside Farm last Thursday.

George Hosterman taught school several days last week for E. K. Smith, of Oak Hall, who teaches at Houserville. Mr. Smith had been sick with heart disease caused by riding a bicycle.

Mrs. Alice McGoffin and Mrs. Rebecca Sparr expect to leave on the 15th of this month for a winter's visit among friends in California.

George Fortney Monday left for Pittsburg, where he has secured work. He is an honest and industrious young man, and will make a success of whatever he undertakes.

Harry Miller, of State College, called on Wesley Miller and family Sunday.

Harry Bailey, one of our crack sportsmen, was out hunting Saturday and returned with two fine red foxes.

D. K. Mothersbaugh and wife spent last Saturday at the county seat.

Jonathan Tressler made a business trip to State College last Friday.

Mrs. Kennedy left on Saturday for a visit to her daughter, near Tyrone.

Mrs. Emma Stamm Saturday left for a visit among friends in Tyrone.

Mrs. Burchfield, of Altoona, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. John Jacobs.

Miss Nannie Herman, of Lemont, Sunday called on her friend Miss Beulah Fortney.

Miss Mary Reish was plying her dexterous needle at Houserville last week.

Beech.

James Barger returned home from Clinton county on Saturday to spend a few days with his family and to do his butchering.

Mr. Aukerman and wife left Saturday for their home in Latrobe, Mr. Aukerman having recovered sufficiently to travel.

John Wagner killed the boss porkers of this section; the heaviest tipped the scales at 422½.

Samuel Ertel has placed a wire around his timber land.

John Foust will go to Altoona on Thursday, where he has secured employment in the car shops.

The rabbit hunters are out in full force since the snow fell and poor bunnie is not safe even in stone piles.

Some rogue emptied the contents of his shot gun into the back of William Confer's sleigh.

Miles Barger is cutting props for A. C. Confer.

A Good Cough Medicine.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. WOCKNER. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefitted as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman and J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Aaronsburg.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Schuyler, of Centre Hall, spent a day last week as guests of Mrs. F. J. Foster.

The Reformed Sunday school will hold a Christmas entertainment on the 26th inst.

Mrs. Orwig, of Hartleton, is spending a few weeks with her son Walter, on West Main street.

Mrs. Minnie Adams and children, of State College, returned to their home, after having spent a few weeks in the burg.

Dr. A. S. Musser is assisting his brother, Dr. D. K. Musser, in the dental office at Bellefonte this week.

Harry Stover, of Altoona, has returned to his home after spending a few days with his grandfather, William Stover.

Miss Carrie Weaver returned Saturday from a few months, stay at State College.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Haffley and Mr. and Mrs. James Weaver attended the funeral of Jesse Long, at Penns Cave, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lane, of Tyrone, are spending a few days with Mrs. Lane's mother, Mrs. Sara Leitzell.

Miss Edna Edmunds has gone to Salona to spend the winter at the home of Dr. Holloway.

Following is the report of the Aaronsburg Intermediate School for the third month ending December 8, 1902, E. R. Wolfe, teacher.—Whole number enrolled during the month, male, 23, female, 18, total, 41; per cent. of attendance during month, male, 95 per cent., female, 97. The following were present every day during the month: Earl Wert, John Stover, Martin Bressler, Ray Stover, Willie Summers, Dora Guisewite, Flossie Stover, Mary Eisenhauer, Maude Wert, Mary E. Stover, Mary Jane Stover, Eva Kreamer, Eva Stover, Grace Throssell, Willie Weaver, Horace Stover.

Three months of public school are over, almost half the term.

In no case will communications appear in the Reporter that have not been signed by the writer. To say that you are a subscriber is not sufficient. The Reporter has no desire whatever to speak slightingly of any one. Those who wish to brush up their neighbors must seek some other avenue than the Reporter. That is not the true scope of a newspaper.

Amusement for Christmas Shoppers.

Mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives, did you know that Keith's new theatre, right in the heart of the shopping district of Philadelphia, is the most popular resting place for tired Christmas shoppers just now. It's only five minutes' walk from the Reading Terminal or Broad Street Station and is within two minutes' Walk of Wanamaker's.

Matinee days are not always the days which the shoppers can select for their trips to the city. For this very reason Keith's has always held out peculiar inducements to this class of visitors, because of the fact that every day is a matinee day at the continued performance house.

A Farmer or His Son

or a townsman will be hired by us at $60 MONTHLY and expenses, or 30 per cent. commission to take orders for our Farm Seeds, Fruits and Flowers. We sell four grades of fruits, so any competition can be met. Our stock warranted. You do not deliver or collect. Can devote all or part time. We pay you each week. Good chance to earn money this winter. Write for free outfit at once.

Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jy00

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No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. jy00

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TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports.
References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

Centre Hall Hotel

CENTRE HALL, PA.
JAMES W. RUNKLE, Prop.
Newly equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns Cave, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat. Well located for hunting and fishing.
Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains.

Hotel Haag

BELLEFONTE, PA.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop.
Heated throughout. Fine Stabling.
RATES, $1.00 PER DAY.
Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA.
GEORGE C. KING, Prop.
First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Old Fort Hotel

ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor.
☞Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.
Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.
RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

Early Christmas Opening
Wednesday, December 2.

PROCLAMATION!

Frigid Zone
Nov. 27, 1902.

I, the Original and Only Santa Claus, God-Father of the Little Chaps, hereby make proclamation:—

I have appointed Mr. Edwin F. Garman, of 32 Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa., as my special agent in your city to sell all the Skates, Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., which I have been gathering for you for the past twelve months. I have also ordered and commanded Garman to make known to you that I will be with you early Christmas morning, dressed in my best and richest clothes, and will give to all good children those nice Christmas candies and presents which I have so carefully put up: so you will surely find me. I want you all to be good. Remember, I am the original old Santa Claus; I will come down all the way from the North Pole in my especial sleigh, drawn by my pet reindeer. Given on the 27th day of November, in the 1902nd year of my glorious reign in the Frigid Zone.

{SEAL}

SANTA CLAUS.

GARMAN'S STORE.
His Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind. MRS. MARY R. MELENDY, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON (EASTERN STD

7.37 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.55 a. m.—Train 20. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days for Pottsville, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.38 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 3.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.50 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.3 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.22 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 921 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	5 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 42
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 24
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 13
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m, 1.15 5.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.50 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.00 5.32 p m, and 807 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.26 and 10.01 a m and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 4.57 p. m

J. B HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E WOOD General Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	June 23, 1900	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar	p.m.	p.m	a.m
†7 09	†2 40	†6 45	BELLEFONTE	† 25	† 15	† 25
7 11	2 51	6 56	Nigh	9 12	5 02	9 22
7 16	2 56	7 01	Zion	9 06	4 56	9 16
7 23	3 03	7 07	Hecla Park	9 00	4 50	9 10
7 25	3 05	7 09	Dunkles	8 58	4 48	9 07
7 29	3 09	7 13	HUBLERSB'G.	8 54	4 44	9 03
7 33	3 18	7 17	Snydertown	8 50	4 40	8 59
7 35	3 15	7 19	Nittany	8 47	4 37	8 56
7 37	3 17	7 21	Huston	8 44	4 34	8 53
7 41	3 21	7 25	LAMAR	8 41	4 31	8 50
7 43	3 23	7 27	Clintondale	8 38	4 28	8 47
7 47	3 27	7 31	Krider's S'n g.	8 33	4 23	8 43
7 51	3 31	7 35	Mackeyville	8 28	4 18	8 38
7 57	3 37	7 41	Cedar Springs	8 22	4 12	8 32
8 00	3 40	7 44	Salona	8 20	4 10	8 30
8 05	3 45	7 50	MILL HALL	†8 15	†4 05	†8 25
11 45	8 40		Jersey Shore	7	2	7 40
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	†2 50	†7 10
†12 29	11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 30	
			(Philad & Reading Ry.)			
7 30	6 50		PHILA	†8 36	11 36	
10 40	9 02		NEW YORK	†4 25	7 30	
			(Via Philad.)			
10 40		Ar	New York	Lv	4 00	
			(Via Tamaqua)			
P. M.	P. M.					

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¼	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 0
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Acetylene Gas - - -

will light your

Homes
Churches
Stores
Offices

cheaper than Coal Oil by using the . . . . . .

Martindale Acetylene Generator.

For further information and reference address—

J. S. ROWE, Centre Hall.

Representing—
KINNER MAN'F'G Co., Warren, Pa.

A RESTORATION BEAU.

Daily Programme of a Dandy In England During Charles' Time.

The history of an ordinary day of a restoration beau was something like this: From about 10 till 12 he received visitors in his sleeping chamber, where he lay in state, with his periwig, thickly powdered, lying beside him on the coverlet. Near at hand, on his dressing table, the curious visitor might have noticed some little volumes of amatory verse, a canister of Lisbon or Spanish snuff, a smelling bottle and perhaps a few fashionable trinkets.

As soon as he deemed proper the beau arose and with incredible difficulty proceeded to put on all his charms, to perfume his garments, to soak his hands in washes for the sake of producing whiteness and delicacy, to tinge his cheeks with carminative in order to give them that gentle blush which nature had denied them, to arrange a number of patches upon his face so as to produce the effect of moles and dimples, to dip his pocket handkerchief in rosewater and to powder his linen so as to banish from it the smell of soap, to consume a quarter of an hour in the attempt to fasten his cravat, so long again in the endeavor to adjust his wig and to "cock" his hat, as long again in the contemplation of his charms in the looking glass and as long again in the practice of such smiles as would display to the best advantage the ivory whiteness of his teeth—these were the processes through which he who desired to figure as a beau of the first magnitude was compelled in that age to pass.

The character of the beau, so far as his outward and personal appearance was concerned, was now complete, and as in those days fashionable gentlemen used their legs to a much less extent than they do now our imaginary beau would have directed his valet to order a sedan chair without delay. Into this he stepped and was borne to the fashionable haunt—to the mall in St. James park or perhaps to the more ceremonious parade in Hyde park—where, like a butterfly, he delighted to flutter in the train of some jilting beauty, who gloried in nothing so much as "an equipage of fools" and who was perfectly willing for the nonce to furnish him with an excuse for toasting her in a tavern at night.—Gentleman's Magazine.

APHORISMS.

You never lift up a life without being yourself lifted up.—Emerson.

To ease another's heartache is to forget one's own.—Abraham Lincoln.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself. —Goethe.

'Tis far better to love and be poor than be rich with an empty heart.—Lewis Morris.

God doesn't care for what is on the outside; he cares for what is inside.—Rev. M. Babcock.

Fruitless is sorrow for having done amiss if it issue not in a resolution to do so no more.—Bishop Horne.

The next time you are discouraged just try encouraging some one else and see if it will not cheer you.—J. R. Miller.

Sin is never at a stay. If we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it, and the farther on we go the more we have to come back.—Barrow.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm hand shakes—these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting their unseen battles.—Dr. John Hall.

Queen Elizabeth's Amulet.

Queen Elizabeth during her last illness wore around her neck a charm made of gold which had been bequeathed her by an old woman in Wales, who declared that so long as the queen wore it she would never be ill. The amulet, as was generally the case, proved of no avail, and Elizabeth, notwithstanding her faith in the charm, not only sickened, but died. During the plague in London people wore amulets to keep off the dread destroyer. Amulets of arsenic were worn near the heart. Quills of quicksilver were hung around the neck, and also the powder of toads.

The Absentminded Professor.

At a session of the German reichstag an absentminded member, Herr Wichmann, created no little amusement. He was calling the roll, and upon reaching his own name he paused for a response. Naturally none came. Then he called the name more loudly, waited a few seconds and roared it out at the top of his voice. The laughter of his colleagues finally aroused him to a sense of the ludicrousness of his act, and he joined in the general hilarity.

Misdirected Philanthropy.

"Ah got no use fo' de man," said Charcoal Eph in one of his philosophical turns, "dat donate er thousan' dollahs t' de heathen fund ob de fashionable church wid one han' an' raise de rents on his tenement houses wid de udder. Ah 'spec', he bettah begin practicin' crawlin' fro' de eye ob er needle, Mistah Jackson!"—Baltimore News.

Quite Amicable.

"Why did you quit your job? Did you have a disagreement with the boss?"

"Oh, no; not at all. I told him I had to have more money or I would quit, and he said it was mutually satisfactory."—Indianapolis News.

When there has been a death in the family, the house seems terribly large. —Atchison Globe.

Benevolence is to love all men; knowledge, to know all men.—Confucius.

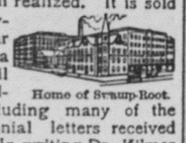
Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

A New Remedy.

The old friends of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will be pleased to know that the manufacturers of that preparation have gotten out a new remedy called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and that it is meeting with much success in the treatment of constipation, biliousness, sick headache, impaired digestion and like disorders. These Tablets are easier to take and more pleasant in effect than pills, then they not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and correct any disorders of the stomach and liver. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Tourist Rates via the Seaboard.

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale at greatly reduced rates, via the Seaboard Air Line Railway, to all points in Florida, also to Cuba and Nassua, as well as to Pinehurst, Camden and the leading Southern Winter Resorts.

These Tickets are good for stop-over, either going or coming, until the end of the Winter Season.

The Seaboard is the short route from the North and East to Florida and the South Atlantic States.

For further information and Book of Winter Tours, apply to Agents of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and those of connecting lines. Also, for "The Land of Manatee," about a region on the west coast of southern Florida, in three booklets: No. 1, Historical and Descriptive; No. 2, For Gardener and Fruit Grower; No. 3, For Tourist and Sportsman. Ask or send for the one you want.

C. B RYAN, G. P. A.,
20nov5t Portsmouth, Va.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND
Granite. Don't fail to get my prices.

Holiday Goods.

KRUMBINE'S
Furniture Store.
Centre Hall, Penn.

ROCKING CHAIRS
SMYRNA RUGS
MOUQUETT RUGS
BAMBOO NOVELTIES
EASLES,
WALL POCKETS
MUSIC RACKS
BOOK CASES.

Reduction of ten per cent. on all couches, side boards and bed room suits from first of December to January 1st.

Christmas Games FREE

In each pound package of

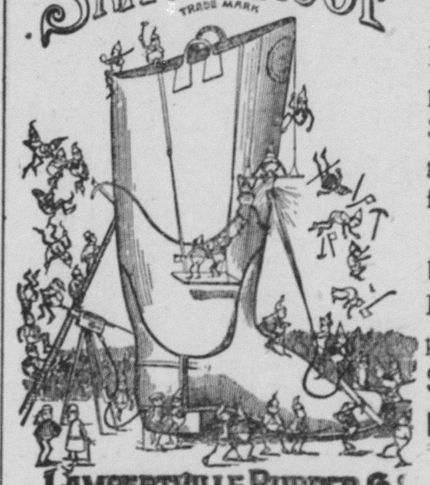
Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.

"SNAG-PROOF"

TRADE MARK



LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO.
LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Why not buy a sensible
Holiday Present

Buy a Pair of Fancy Slippers, Rubbers, Boots or Shoes. A fine line of these goods bought especially for the Holieay Trade.

Come to see our stock before you make your Holiday Purchases. The prices are an object.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.

Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Chinaware

Look for our Chinaware Counters Saturday Morning and thereafter. You will find almost everything there in the China Line.

Fruit Plates, Fruit Saucers.
Desert, Salad, Bonbon, and Fruit Dishes.
Bread Plates.
Cups and Saucers.
Vaces.
Brush and Comb Trays.
Pin Trays.
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Come to see before you buy elsewnere.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills.

C. J. FINKLE

Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,

New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Susan Coldren, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. PEALER,
20nov Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
Farm and woodland, well located, 160 acres, about 72 acres in good state of cultivation with running water in each field; about 375 fruit trees on property. New 9 room house with hard wood finish and 30 ft. porch. This property is in good condition; new out buildings, large bank barn, running water in each field, with well and running water at the house.

ALSO.

BRICK DWELLING located in the village of Spring Mills, 10 rooms; well finished with hard wood; property all built within four years. Stable and out buildings.

ALSO.

FRAME DWELLING located in the village of Spring Mills, 8 rooms.

ALSO.

FRAME DWELLING located in the village of Spring Mills, 5 rooms.

Terms of sale of above property will be made to suit purchaser, prefer having part investment remain in properties. Correspondence solicited, and will at any time, by due notice, arrange to have these properties shown to any one wishing to purchase property. After Jan. 1st, 1903 these properties will not be for sale.
C. P. LONG, Spring Mills, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a splendid home opposite the Lamar railroad station, on the Central Railroad of Penn. The dwelling house has eleven rooms and is new, well finished and conveniently arranged, and is admirably located for a club or summer boarding house, being convenient to a fine stream of water and hunting ground.

Also coal yard and tressel and an established business in fuel.

Good water and fruit on the premises.
For further particulars address
JOHN SMITH,
Lamar, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned that my wife, Lucy Breon, left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, and that no bills contracted by her, for board, clothing, shelter, or any purpose whatever, will be paid by me; and this shall be sufficient notice.
JACOB B. BREON.

STRAY.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Boalsburg, on or about the first of October last, one red heifer, supposed to be about one and a half years old, with no marks;—is not dehorned. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
LEONIDAS MOTHERSBAUGH.

LOST—
A red heifer, aged about eighteen months, has horns and hog ring in one ear. The same strayed from the premises of the undersigned during the first part of November, or thereabouts. NEWTON YARNELL,
Linden Hall, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—A house and lot, at Centre Hill. The property contains five acres, and upon which is erected a good dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; also two gardens and fruit trees. It is a very desirable home.
29nov6t MRS. W. W. ROYER, Centre Hill, Pa.

TAX NOTICE.—
The undersigned, tax collector of Potter township will call on the taxables in his district between this and the middle of January, and requests all persons in arrears to be ready for settlement. A. P. Hosterman.
December 10, 1902.

CAUTION.—
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing hay, straw, fodder, implements, etc., or receiving from my premises any such feeds, etc., or purchasing the grain in the ground on the farm occupied by J. C. Runkle, during the past two years, as all such property is owned by the undersigned. J. C. DALE.
Centre Hall, Pa., December 9, 1902.

NOTICE OF INVALIDITY OF A NOTE.—
All persons are hereby notified of the invalidity of a certain note given by me dated November, 1902, and made payable to A. L. Linge, in the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. A payment of one hundred dollars has been made on the note, leaving a balance of seventy-five dollars, which sum I refuse to pay unless compelled to do so by law, as I have not received value for said note. A. C. CONFER.
Beech, Pa., December 9, 1902.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

KREAMER & SON.

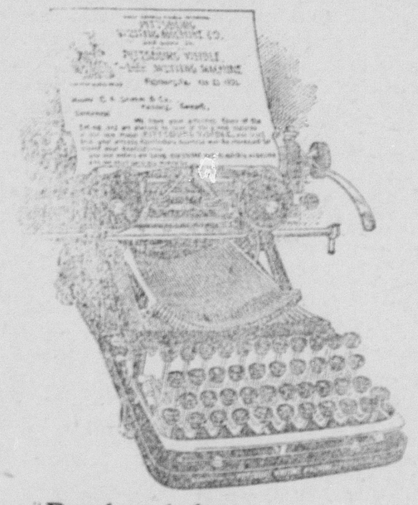
A fine full line of . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter



THE ONLY
Perfect Writing Machine made. . . . .
The writing is in Plain View of the Operator all the time.
Simplest and strongest construction, rapid action, easy touch, and adapted to all kinds of work.

Best for tabulating and invoice work.
Universal keyboard.
Removable type action.
Instantly cleaned.
Treble the life of any other machine for good, clean work.

Machines sold on easy payments to parties who can furnish good reference. Send for Catalogue.

Pittsburg Writing Machine Co.
208 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Stock of Furniture To Suit All Tastes

Making up a Stock of Furniture to suit all tases is no small task, but I have succeded. The popularity of my store as a destributing center of—

BEAUTIFUL
WELL-MADE
FINELY FINISHED

Furniture never diminishes. The satisfaction expressed by those who have bought here is gratifying to us, and an additional recommendation to intending purchasers. I am anxious to secure your Furniture Trade, I don't disguise the fact at all, and I am willing to make an extra effort to have you pleased.

I am absolutely positive of my ability to save you money.

Special attention given to the direction of funerals —the most approved embalming methods employed.

MILLHEIM, PA.
COMMERCIAL and BELL TELEPHONES. S. M. CAMPBELL.

The Lamp of Steady Habits

The lamp that doesn't flare up or smoke, or cause you to use bad language; the lamp that looks good when you get it and stays good; the lamp that you never willingly part with, once you have it; that's

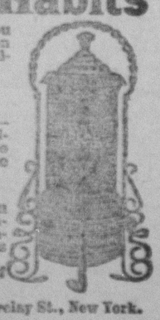
The New Rochester.

Other lamps may be offered you as "just as good"—they may be, in some respects, but for all around goodness, there's only one. *The New Rochester.* To make sure the lamp offered you is genuine, look for the name on it; every lamp has it. (300 Varieties.)

Old Lamps Made New.

We can fill every lamp want. No matter whether you want a new lamp or stove, an old one repaired or refinished, a vase mounted or other make of lamp transformed into a **New Rochester**, we can do it. Let us send you literature on the subject.

We are SPECIALISTS in the treatment of diseases of Lamps. Consultation FREE.



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The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone connection

Livery . . .

D. A. BOOZER, Prop.

Centre Hall - - Penn.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Two Properties for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale two properties—one at Farmers Mills, containing two acres, and one at Potters Mills containing seven acres. House and stable on both. For further information apply to
M. L. RISHEL, Farmers Mills.

THOMAS B. REED DEAD

Ex-Speaker of House Expires at Arlington Hotel, Washington.

WAS ILL LESS THAN FIVE DAYS.

Author Of The Rules Which Bear His Name And Which Give Autocratic Power To The Speaker—From Farmer's Son To A Mighty Power in Shaping of Our Legislation.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, died at 12.10 oclock Sunday morning at the Arlington Hotel, where he was stricken suddenly on Tuesday night with what was believed to be acute gastritis.

Mr. Reed's condition became worse Saturday morning, when signs of blood-poisoning reappeared. On Friday night he was attacked with nausea, which was taken as a symptom that Bright's disease had developed, and all of Saturday he was in a condition which his physicians knew meant an early dissolution. At times Mr. Reed spoke and seemed to be in a cheerful frame of mind but it was easily seen that death was approaching.

At midnight a consultation was held, participated in by Drs. Gardner, McDonald, Bishop and Goodnow, the latter being called as an expert consultant from Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the consultation Dr. Gardner announced that a complete condition of uræmia was found to exist and that Bright's disease had developed as the latest complication. It was then decided that the case was hopeless and that death was a matter of minutes only.

Mr. Reed reached Washington November 30, having come to attend to some matters in the United States Supreme Court. He was at the Capitol Monday visiting with friends and former associates in Congress and witnessed the convening of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Apparently he was enjoying good health, but later in the day he called on Dr. F. A. Gardner and complained of gastric distress.

The following day his physician compelled him to remain in bed while a diagnosis was made of his condition. Mr. Reed was strongly averse to staying in bed, but a rise in temperature made it imperative that he remain quiet. Symptoms of appendicitis appeared, though his condition was not considered as alarming. A trained nurse remained with him throughout Tuesday night, and the patient showed signs of improvement.

Mrs. Reed and daughter, Miss Kittie, arrived Wednesday and remained with Mr. Reed at the Arlington Hotel since. On Thursday the physicians announced that the appendical symptoms were abating, but that kidney trouble had developed, giving a more serious aspect to the case. Dr. Goodnow was summoned from Philadelphia for consultation.

Creator of Reed Rules.

Thomas B. Reed was conspicuous in the National House of Representatives during four Congresses, in three of which—the Fifty-first, the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth—he was Speaker. Nature made him conspicuous by reason of his ample proportions, and his service as presiding officer gave him a place in history as the creator of the so-called Reed rules, which even to-day guide the deliberations of the House, and which won for him the titles of "Czar" and "Autocrat."

He was born on October 18, 1839, in Portland, Me., in a house which yet remains as one of the "show places" of that city. In the corner of the right angle formed by Hancock and Middle streets are the houses in which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Thomas Brackett Reed first saw the light of day, and in the same square is the site of the first building erected in Maine, the dwelling of George Cleeve, the first white settler of Portland, and the grandfather seven generations removed of the late Speaker.

KILLED BY PRACTICAL JOKE.

A Boy's Stomach Blown Up With Fatal Results.

New York (Special).—Harry Ruit, an employe of a locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., died as a result of a practical joke played on him by five of his fellow-employes. They were arrested charged with causing his death. It is alleged that they "blew up" Ruit with a pneumatic air pump having a pressure of 110 pounds to the inch. The boy's stomach became greatly distended, and after several hours of great suffering he died.

When the men accused of having caused Ruit's death were arraigned in court in Paterson the dead boy's father rushed at one of them, named Dorn, knocked him down and started to kick him. The father was restrained by the court officers. The accused men were held without bail on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Cutler, Composer, Dead.

Swampscott, Mass. (Special).—Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, credited with introducing vested male choirs in this country, died here. Dr. Cutler formerly was organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, in New York city. When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., visited this country in 1860, Dr. Cutler conceived the idea of having a vested choir in Trinity, similar to those in the English churches, because the Prince of Wales had decided to attend the service there. The idea was at once taken up in this country and became general. Dr. Cutler's setting to the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," is the best known of his compositions.

All the Dead Were Insured.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Deputy Coroner Boogher, in an official statement made, declared that the result of the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Kate Smith, whose death was the sixth occuring during the last 11 months of persons nearly related revealed the fact that all of the dead, except a baby, had been insured. Nearly all of the six persons died suddenly. The fact that they were insured and that they all exhibited similar symptoms caused the inquest to be held.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

The Canadian Pacific fast express, which left Halifax for St. John and Montreal, was wrecked on the Intercolonial Railway near Belmont Station. Four persons were killed and seven passengers and one brakeman injured.

Swift & Armour have acquired the stock of the Union Depot, Bridge and Terminal Company, which owns valuable terminals and hundreds of acres of land on the Missouri River at Kansas City, Mo.

The reckless running of a racing automobile is responsible for probably fatal injuries to a park policeman in Chicago and the death of two horses.

The Fort Payne Bank, of Fort Payne, the oldest bank in DeKalb county, Ala., capitalized at $50,000, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

At the Delaware Breakwater the schooner Virginia Rulon was blown on the rocks and sunk. The crew of six men was taken off and landed by the Lewes (Del.) life-savers.

Fred A. Smith, proprietor of the burned Lincoln Hotel, in Chicago, in which 14 lost their lives, and Night Clerk Weber were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

Investigation has shown that the explosion on the steamer Progreso at San Francisco, which cost 14 lives, was due to the poor quality of oil furnished.

George Sherverton, a driver of an express wagon in Philadelphia, becoming confused by the snow, drove his team into a trolley car and was killed.

The schooner Wesley M. Oler went ashore at Ocracoke, N. C., during the storm and went to pieces. Her crew is believed to have been lost.

Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, who introduced vested male choirs in this country, died at Swampscott, Mass.

The two-master Flo F. Madder was wrecked off Gloucester, Mass., and the captain and crew were saved by the life-saving crew.

President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has established a system for pensioning old employes of the company.

George Bear, the Indian convicted of murdering his squaw, was hanged in Sioux Falls, S. D. He behaved with great stoicism.

James Sullivan and a man named DeKibbis were killed in a snowslide near Baker City, Ore.

George Dickinson, the Philadelphia robber, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Three men robbed about 35 who were gambling at the Eagle Club, in Pocatello, Idaho.

Dickinson Hall, at Princeton University, caught fire and was saved by a bucket brigade.

The gale blew down a wall in Allentown, Pa., and two men received fatal injuries.

The prices of California nuts have been advanced.

Jacob Ansbach, a fireman, employed in the Hazleton region, testified before the strike commission that on every other Sunday he was required to work 24 hours without relief. The Rev. Jas. V. Hussie, a Catholic priest, told the commission that the conditions among the miners in that region were deplorable.

Zero weather prevails in Northern Kansas. Rain and snow fell in the South. The Red river, in Louisiana, is rising, and a number of families on the bottomlands have been forced to leave their homes.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, issued a statement that there is a movement afoot for the federation of railway labor organization, with a view of making a combined demand for higher wages.

Foreign.

Emperor William, in an address to a delegation of workingmen at Breslau, Prussia, declared it was a lie that workmen had to rely upon the socialist party for a betterment of their position.

The British Board of Agriculture will remove the embargo on cattle from New England ports soon as the American Department of Agriculture considers that the outbreak is suppressed.

The British ship Leicester Castle arrived at Queenstown from San Francisco. Her captain reported that three American seamen had mutinied and shot the second officer dead.

Premier Combs announced to the French Cabinet that he had suspended the salaries of the Archbishop of Besancon and of the Bishops of Orleans and Seez.

The rebel Indian leader, Victorian Lorenzo, in Colombia, who is held responsible for many crimes, has been forced to give up his arms and is now a prisoner.

Emperor William has appeared in the role of a bandmaster, having led the band of the Cuirassier Regiment in a professional style.

Severe cold prevails throughout the British Islands and in Eurone. Gales and heavy seas interfere with the channel traffic.

The Pope has approved Archbishop Chapelle's suggestions for the religious administration of Cuba and Porto Rico.

United States Ambassador Choate left London with his wife and daughter for a tour of Egypt.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the new sugar law.

A revolutionary movement is threatened in Honduras.

A general strike has been ordered at Amsterdam by the dockers' union.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratified an additional monetary convention of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland authorizing each country to issue additional silver coins to the value of $2,500,000.

The note of President Castro presented to the German minister at Caracas is deemed inadequate by the German government, and it is likely an ultimatum will be presented to Venezuela in a few days.

Financial.

Morgan has been absorbing steel stocks.

American Snuff has gone upon a 10 per cent. basis.

Hard work for Baltimore & Ohio to keep above par.

There are above ground and unsold 135,000 tons of copper.

New York banks are losing about $500,000 daily through Subtreasury transactions.

Standard Oil has raised the price of Pennsylvania crude 3 cents, making it $1.45 a barrel.

BIG CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE

Fourteen Victims Perish in the Lincoln Hotel.

THRILLING RESCUES AND ESCAPES.

Thirteen of Those Who Lost Their Lives Were Stifled While Lying in Their Beds—One Was Taken From The Building Before Life Was Extinct, But Died in the Ambulance on the Way to the Nearest Hospital.

Chicago (Special).—Fourteen men met death by suffocation in a fire which occurred at 6 o'clock in the Lincoln Hotel, 176 Madison street. Thirteen of those who lost their lives were stifled while lying in their beds. One was taken from the building before life was extinct, but died in the ambulance on the way to the nearest hospital.

Coroner Traeger, after inspecting the building, united with Fire Chief Musham in declaring that the building was a veritable trap and never should have been used for hotel purposes. Chief Musham declared that there were such wide cracks in the floors that the smoke poured through the building in clouds, rendering escape extremely difficult for those on the upper floors.

There was no fire-escape on the front of the building, although one was in process of construction. The scaffolding was up, and from it dangled several ropes, down which a number of people slid to the pavement, after all escape by the stairway had been cut off.

Death came suddenly to a few, but with awful slowness to others, who were penned in the death trap and suffocated or burned to death. Some died in their rooms, some risked their lives in jumping, and lost, while others were found in the hallways, where they had expired with their fingers dug into the cracks of the floor.

All of the bodies were recovered, as the hotel was not destroyed.

The building was a fire trap of the worst kind, according to experts. There were but two exits—a narrow stairway leading down the four floors of the building and an uncompleted fire escape in the rear.

The hotel was four stories in height and contained an unusual number of rooms for a hotel of its size. After the fire Chiew Musham, of the fire department, declared that the rooms were the smallest he had ever seen in any building. Had there been fewer partitions, he declared, the chances of life for those sleeping on the upper floors of the hotel would have been greatly increased.

F. A. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, declared that there were, as nearly as he could judge without his books, about 125 people in the hotel. It was, in fact, filled to its utmost capacity, and many applicants for rooms were turned away last night with the information that they could not be accommodated.

LIVES LOST IN A FURIOUS STORM.

Vessels Wrecked, Wires Crippled and Roads Blocked.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—The storm from the Gulf that started with heavy rains in Louisiana turned to snow and sleet as it swept up the coast, and developed in blizzard proportions in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and New England. Along the coast the wind blew a hurricane, and several vessels were wrecked.

A dozen or more lives were lost.

Two disasters occurred off Ocracoke, N. C. The big schooner Wesley M. Oler foundered during the storm and went to pieces. It is believed all of her crew of 10 men have perished.

The three-master Ida Lawrence lost her rudder in the same vicinity. Her crew abandoned her and were rescued by the Creed life-saving crew.

The three-master Virginia Rulon sunk at Assateague, Va. Her crew were taken off by the Assateague life-savers.

The fall of snow in many places was unusual for this early in the winter. Trains were delayed on the railroads and the telegraph service for a time crippled.

During the height of the storm in Philadelphia George Chiderton drove an express wagon into a trolley car and was killed.

The snow fell to a depth of eight inches in the anthracite region, but the mining of coal was not interfered with.

The fast mail on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road was caught in the meshes of telegraph wires blown across the track on the Jersey Meadows, and was blocked for three hours.

Plaything Killed Child.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—J. P. Roache, living near Woodruff, found a queer looking thing in the road near his house a year ago. He gave it to his little girls to play with. They amused themselves rolling it about and whiled away many an hour with the toy. Saturday they decided to "see what was in it." The eldest, 8 years old, took it into the yard and was followed by tots of 5 and 3. She put it on a rock and hammered it with another stone. The plaything was a railroad torpedo. Its explosion instantly killed the eldest child and probably fatally maimed the others.

Georgia Town Terrorized.

Nicholas, Ga. (Special).—Lee Cribb, a white man, ran amuck here, killing Marshal Holton and seriously wounding a boy, the engineer of a train and a merchant named Hart. Cribb was captured after much difficulty. There was talk of lynching, but the man was hurried off to the jail at Douglas. No reason is assigned for his murderous craze.

Accused of Sixty Robberies.

Philadelphia (Special).—Geo. Dickinson, alias Westcott, the burglar, who was arrested about 10 days ago after a desperate fight with a policeman and who was discovered by detectives to be a robber by night and business man by day, was tried and convicted and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. The police accused Dickinson of nearly 60 robberies, but could secure legal evidence in but 25 cases. It is said nearly $10,000 worth of Dickinson's loot was recovered by the police.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Iron and Steel Imports.

The import figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, are double those of last year and three times as much as those of 1898, and are larger than in any year since 1891.

The total value of iron and steel manufactures imported in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, is $37,987,056, against $16,349,427 in the same months of last year, and $10,531,090 in the corresponding months of 1898. In practically every class of articles the figures of the year just ended are larger, both in quantity and value, than those of last year, and in many cases the figures are more than double those of last year. Pig iron, for example, has increased from $39,336 tons in 10 months of 1901 to 406,610 tons in 10 months of 1902; bar iron has increased from 38,233,515 pounds in 10 months of 1901 to 51,536,822 pounds in 10 months of 1902; ingots, blooms, billets, etc., have increased from 14,791,617 pounds in 10 months of last year to 497,304,854 pounds in 10 months of the present year.

More Annapolis Middies.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has taken up the question of an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

There seems to be a general sentiment among members of the committee that there should be such an increase, and it is probable that the naval bill to be reported will so provide, although the exact augmentation to be made is not yet decided on. The committee at a meeting instructed the subcommittee on rank, pay and organization to report on the question. One proposition suggested, and which seemingly meets with approval, provides for an increase of 100 per cent. in the present number of midshipmen. It is not certain, however, that this will be adopted.

No Danger of a Moro Outbreak.

The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, dated Manila:

"Capt. John J. Pershing has crossed lake with boats borrowed from the Moros, visited Iligan, returning by the same route. Met with friendly reception everywhere. Present passive policy of armed strength executed by wise commanders should make further fighting unnecessary.

"No danger of Moro war. Reports as to their strength greatly overstated. Captain Pershing located Spanish gunboats; will investigate raising."

Opening of St. Louis Fair.

Former Senators Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, of the Government Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, discussed with the President preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Exposition April 30 next.

The President desires to so arrange his plans to enable him to attend these ceremonies. He expects, about that time, to make an extensive tour of the West and Northwest, and it is his present purpose to time that trip so that he may be in St. Louis when the Exposition is opened formally.

Bullet Narrowly Missed.

Congressman J. M. Moody representing the Ninth district of North Carolina, had a narrow escape from being shot at 2 a. m. soon after his train crossed the Virginia border.

Some person fired at the passenger train with a 38-caliber revolver. The bullet crashed through the double windows of the sleeping car in which Mr. Moody was traveling, ranged upward in a line less than two inches above his head and struck the woodwork of the opposite berth, which happened to be empty. It rebounded and fell to the floor, where it was found and picked up several hours later by the porter.

Bacteria by the Million.

Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of a half pound of cherries, according to Dr. Ehrlich, German scientist, who has made extensive experiments in regard to the infection of fruit with bacteria.

Currants come next, with 11,000,000 to every half pound, and grapes next, with 8,000,000. An account of these experiments has been transmitted to the State Department by United States Consular Clerk Murphy at Frankford. Dr. Ehrlich urges that all fruit be cleansed by either peeling or washing before it is eaten.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield's subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which has been charged with the consideration of all proposed anti-trust legislation, held its first meeting and there was a general discussion of the subject.

All bills which may be introduced while the question is before the committee will be referred to this subcommittee, as well as all pending bills.

Barrett to Be Minister.

At the White House it was said that President Roosevelt will nominate Mr. John Barrett, of Oregon, to be Minister to Japan.

The appointment will be made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alfred E. Buck, which suddenly of paralysis of the heart while hunting ducks with the Emperor of Japan on the Imperial preserves, near Tokyo.

Would This Check Suicides?

A bill introduced by Representative John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, by request, makes newspapers or other periodicals unmailable which contain any pictures of suicides or details relating to suicides beyond a simple statement of death by suicide, and imposing a penalty.

With the Lawmakers.

The 11 Cuban children held at New York by the immigration authorities pending an investigation of the Universal Brotherhood School, in California, were ordered to be released.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs reported the Philippine Constabulary Bill, provides that army officers shall be detailed as chief and assistant chief.

In the House Mr. Wachter argued in favor of the bill to prevent the army and navy band from competing with civilian bands.

HE DIES AT GUAYAQUIL

Cartoonist Thomas Nast Victim of Dread Yellow Fever.

HIS SATIRIC PENCIL WAS FAMOUS.

Was Appointed Consul General by President Roosevelt, Who Once Said That He Learned Politics From Nast's Cartoons—Important Part the Noted Caricaturist's Pictures Played in Political Campaign.

Guayaquil, Ecuador (By Cable).—Consul-General Thomas Nast died here after three days' illness of yellow fever.

He was interred at 5 o'clock. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the Consular Corps, the American colony and many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast was a unique genius, who at one time was regarded as the foremost American cartoonist. Though at the time of his death he was Consul-General at Guayaquil, he will be remembered for the work of his pencil rather than for any official position he held.

Born in Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, Nast was brought by his parents to America when a mere infant. Writing of his boyhood, he said:

My natural inclination was toward caricature. I was never fit for anything else. In the old National Academy Art School in New York city in the fifties, when I was but a young boy, the sides of my crayoned sheets used to be full of caricatures, in great part those of the political heeler. I loved him then; I love him now. Old William E. Burton, of the Chambers Street Theatre, New York, gave me my first idea of comic art. When I was 14 years old and rather diminutive, I applied for a position at the great publishing house of Frank Leslie. Frank Leslie told me to go down and sketch a ferryboat. I sketched it. It was accepted and I started upon a salary of $5 a week."

The most important work Nast did for Leslie was the Heenan-Sayers fight in England. Soon afterward he began work on Harper's Weekly. He did not at once develop the gift which made him the most powerful cartoonist in America, but from the first he made cartoons and little else. They were not humorous at the start, in 1864, but were upon war subjects.

SILVELA THE NEW PREMIER.

Conservative Cabinet Succeeds the Liberals in Spain.

Madrid (By Cable).—A new Cabinet was formed and sworn in. The Ministers, with their portfolios, are as follows:

Premier—Senor Silvela.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Abarzuza.
Justice—Senor Dato.
Finance—Senor Villaverde.
Interior—Senor Maura.
War—General Linares.
Marine—Senor Sanchez Toca.
Instruction—Senor Allende Salazar.
Public Works—Marquis Vadillo.

Senor Silvela thus forms a Conservative Cabinet to succeed the Sagasta Liberal Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday. The Cortes will be dissolved, King Alfonso having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas.

Don Francisco Silvela is a veteran Spanish statesman.—Once before—March 5, 1889—he succeeded Sagasta as Premier. In turn he was succeeded by General Azcarraga, but on October 22, 1900, he again took the reins as head of the Cabinet. After a second brief tenure Sagasta was called to the base of power which he has just laid down.

DAILY EARTHQUAKES IN UTAH.

Feared that Old Volcanoes Are Showing Fresh Activity.

Salt Lake City, Utah (Special).—Since November 17, when an earthquake shook up Southern Utah and as far north as Salt Lake, there have been daily shocks felt in the extreme southeastern portion of the State.

According to advices received from Pine Valley, a hamlet in the mountains of Washington county, not a day has passed since that date that at least one earthquake shock has not been felt. Serious alarm is felt for the safety of the place. Every chimney in the town has been cracked or demolished. At Pinto the shocks have been so severe that the public school has been abandoned for several days.

About 15 miles south are five or six old craters, and the continuance of the earthquake shocks has strengthened the belief that there has been a fresh outbreak of volcanic activity in the mountains of that region.

From Washington to Henry.

Boston (Special).—A letter from George Washington to his friend, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, written October 29, 1785, was sold at a collector's sale by auction for $580 to a New York man acting as agent. The letter is given in full in Sparks' Life of Washington and is of some length. Its subject matter relates to a grant of money by the Virginia Legislature to Washington in reward for his services in the Revolution and his refusal of the same.

Shah has Only 60 Left.

Vienna (By Cable).—The Tagblatt states that Shah Muzzaffar ed Din of Persia has caused great agitation in Persian court circles by reducing his harem from 1,100 to 60. The act is regarded as the most astounding reform ever accomplished in Persia and has provoked a formidable agitation against the Shah. It is charged, says the Tagblatt, that he has been converted to the reckless Western revolutionary ideas by his European travels.

STEAMER TORN ASUNDER.

Eleven Lives Lost and Many Men Were Hurt—Vessel Broke In Two.

San Francisco (Special).—While the steamer Progreso was lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron Works, at Harbor View, an explosion occurred. As a result 12 men are missing. A score were more or less seriously injured, and property valued at $200,000 was destroyed.

The disaster occurred at 9.45 o'clock while 40 mechanics of the iron works and 20 employes of the ship were on board.

Below the decks the mechanics were busy completing the work of changing the vessel from a coal-burning coal-carrier to an oil-burning oil-carrier, when suddenly one of the oil tanks blew up. Men were hurled against the steel wall and a sheet of flame came sweeping into their faces. On the upper deck men were hurled into the air or thrown into the water. Three sailors engaged in washing paint outside the pilot-house disappeared as the cloud of black smoke came up from the ship and were seen no more.

Following the explosion the ship sagged in the center, showing that she had broken in two. In the office of the iron works, 20 feet away, every window was shattered and flying glass cut the faces and hands of many of the officials and clerks. As they rushed out into the open, survivors who were able to help themselves were leaping from the ship. A great crowd of mechanics came running out of the works. As soon as the panic had subsided these men set to work to rescue men from the burning vessel. A stream of burning oil running from the tanks spread out until the ship lay on waves of fire. The flames crept under the wharf and soon the timbers were blazing, adding to the difficulty of the work of rescue.

As the ship was built of steel the fire was nearly all below deck. There were 14 oil tanks containing about 400 barrels of oil in all, and, despite the efforts of the fire department, this continued to burn fiercely for hours after the explosion.

Several minor explosions, due to the flames going from tank to tank, occurred at short intervals, but all the injury and loss of life was caused by the first one. One peculiarity of the explosion was that several men who were on the other side of the bulkhead from where it occurred were uninjured, while others further away were badly hurt. Several men in the yards were injured by flying debris.

The loss to the Fulton Company by the wrecking of the building and the burning of the wharf will exceed $20,000. It is estimated that the Progreso was worth about $175,000.

The explosion shook all the buildings at Harbor View, and the shock was felt a mile away.

JOHNSTONE DIES OF HIS WOUND.

Actor Who Killed Kate Hassett Succumbs to Self-Inflicted Wound.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—After lingering for nearly a week, Barry Johnstone, the actor who last Monday night shot himself after killing Kate Hassett, a member of Keith's Bijou Theatre stock company, died at the Hahnemann Hospital. Death resulted from peritonitis. At Johnstone's bedside when he died were his two sisters and two brothers, his mother having returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y. The actor's body was sent to Syracuse.

Kate Hassett's murder and Johnstone's suicide were the result of the man's insane jealousy. Miss Hassett in private life was the wife of Everett Beckwith, a business man of Chicago. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hassett, reside in Aurora, Ill. A year ago she and Johnstone first met, when both were members of Mme. Modjeska's theatrical company.

This season Johnstone was for a time with Richard Mansfield's company. Miss Hassett accepted an engagement with the Keith stock company, and this week would have become the leading woman.

Johnstone was a frequent visitor to this city for a week previous to the tragedy.

Two Killed by a Snow Slide.

Baker City, Ore. (Special).—James Sullivan and a man known by the name of DeKibbis were killed in the snowslide which occurred at the Cornucopia Mine. The mine was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Another slide occurred at the South Pole Mine, carrying away the shafthouse and a number of small buildings. No one was injured. Owing to the sudden heavy fall of snow other slides are feared.

Blizzards in the West.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—Heavy snow-storms swept the western part of Wisconsin. Railroad freight traffic has been seriously hampered on account of the bad condition of the telegraph system. At Dodgeville the snow is two feet deep and badly drifted.

Houston, Texas.—Reports are of heavy snows in North and Central Texas, accompanied by a blizzard. The storm reached as far south as Waxahachie and a freeze is expected in the coast country, which would ruin thousands of acres of crops.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Owing to a scarcity of cadavers for legitimate use in the medical colleges of Indianapolis and Louisville, the prices have risen to very high figures.

Fourteen persons lost their lives by suffocation from smoke or in leaping from the burning Lincoln Hotel in Chicago, which proved a veritable fire trap.

Horace E. Keilig, superintendent of the Germantown (Pa.) Crematory Company, dropped a bundle of dynamite and was blown to pieces.

The Lucy Wharton Drexel medal was awarded by the University of Pennsylvania to Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the distinguished archeologist.

Harry Ruit, the victim of a practical joke played by comrades, who distended his stomach with an air pump, died from the effects.

There are still between 8,000 and [illegible] men and boys out of work in the Ninth district of the anthracite region.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock III., had a narrow escape from being burned in a fire which did great damage to Denny's shipbuilding yards, at Dumbarton.

THIS BAD OLD WORLD.

There's plenty of good in this bad old world,
In spite of what cynics say.
There's many a hand held out to help
Another on his way.
The world is selfish, the world is cold,
And its idol is success;
Yet it often steps aside for fear
On the fallen it will press.

There's many a hero gives up his life
In humble duty done,
With no hope of glory to shrine his name
Past the setting of the sun.
Dearly the world loves dollars, and yet,
In spite of its grasp and greed,
There's many a dollar freely spent
On the widow and orphan's need.

Bad as it is, with its vice and sin,
This old worn world of ours,
It bends with awe before pure things,
And love and faith are powers.
It may follow the winner with homage and cheers,
Though his right lines in a fog;
But there are plenty in it who'll boldly still
Stand up for the under dog.
—W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

Into a Mantrap.

By Shirley W. Smith.

We were three undergraduates bicycling through Canada from Detroit to Niagara Falls. Carter and Croleman were seniors; I was a junior.

At Ancaster the well-graveled road began to fall off sharply, and had it only led straight on, we might have coasted several miles into Hamilton. Carter wanted to stop in the city for dinner, but Croleman and I were in favor of riding the few miles to Grimsby. As we had agreed to abide strictly by majority vote, we continued on our way. But we had hardly left the outskirts of the town when Croleman ran over the stub of a nail sticking out of a horseshoe in the dust. His tire was flat in ten seconds. When we had spent half an hour in repairing the puncture, we were so hungry that everyone wished we had stopped in Hamilton. We even thought of turning back. But a short distance ahead we could see a big, prosperous looking farmhouse, and there, we thought, we might get some bread and milk.

The family gave us a cordial reception; a gallon of milk, fresh and creamy and cool from the spring house, and a giant loaf of bread were set before us. And when we offered payment for our feast, Mr. Gaston our host, bluffly refused to touch a penny. On the other hand, he insisted that before we went away we should let him show us his new stock barn, which was, he told us, the pride and envy of all the country round. The building was not quite finished. Painters were putting on the second coat, and one or two carpenters were working inside. We noticed one man just about to set a pump in the cistern. The roof of the barn had been on nearly three weeks, Mr. Gaston said, and almost his whole hay crop was stored away in the vast mow. Most of his stock was turned out to pasture; only the work horses and a few cattle and some smaller animals being now in the stalls and pens.

After our inspection we sat down on the piazza for a few minutes' rest, when we were suddenly summoned into an experience that literally came within an inch of being the end of me.

Mr. Gaston was discussing Dominion politics when I saw a thin, twining strand of blue smoke float out from a ventilator high up in a gable of the big barn. The farmer saw it at almost the same instant, and rushed down the steps.

But even before he could get half way to the building the line of blue smoke had become a dark cloud, and red flames threaded its rolling mass. Smoke and fire were to be seen at a dozen openings. We found out afterward that a hired man had been taking a smoke in the stables, and that a spark from his pipe as he went to get hay for the horses had started the blaze.

Gaston and his men could make every effort count, as they knew exactly what animals were in the barn and where. We three boys helped as much as we could; we ran out wagons and carriages, hauled out bags of grain and tied horses so that they could not rush back into the building. But rapidly as we worked, and with all the assistance that arrived from the neighborhood, we were soon convinced that some of the animals were doomed.

The thought was a terrible one to me. I remembered a pen of two or three sheep that I had seen as we passed through the barn, and I believed I could find them and drag out at least one. In I dashed. But it was a foolish act. The smoke was heavy, and before I realized what I was doing, I was groping wildly about with no thought but to find my way out again.

Then suddenly I stumbled over some rattling metallic object, and it and I dropped into space. I felt the air grow darker, yet cooler and purer, and then I struck water and went under it to a stone floor.

Like a flash came the recollection of the open cistern I had noticed on our trip through the barn. Was I to drown in that dark hole? I remember that there was an instant's comfort in the thought that I had better drown than burn to death. I fought my way up to the surface through what seemed to be fathoms of water.

Blowing and strangling, I managed to get a breath, and stood up. Then I knew that my fall had broken no bones, and that the water was only waist deep. The galvanized iron pail that I had tripped over was floating, half full of water, beside me.

But my plight was bad enough. The hard work in the heat of the day and the blazing barn had drawn the perspiration from every pore of my body, and now to be plunged into this chilling place for I knew not how long put me in danger of rheumatism or pneumonia. And the immediate danger was great enough. It was improbable that the smoke would settle into the cistern sufficiently to disturb me much; but high overhead I could see the flames in the timbers of the roof, and already good sized pieces of burning wood were dropping to the floor. The opening through which I had passed so easily was certainly big enough to admit a falling stick whose weight could crush in my skull like pasteboard.

Worst of all, the cistern had been built in the shape of an egg. The big end was down; but even so, the bottom sloped rather stiffly to a point exactly under the opening. It was almost impossible to stand anywhere except at that lowest, central point, for the slippery cement let my feet slide back to the middle as fast as I stepped away. Two or three small sticks fell upon me, and in avoiding anotner I slipped and got a second complete ducking.

By the momentary light of the little torches that dropped in I saw that my head was at least five feet from the opening over me, and that there was absolutely nothing within my reach that my fingers could grasp. The fire roared above, while I could hear the trampling of the frightened animals in their stalls, and now and then a hoarse shout from a human throat outside.

Little by little the air in the cistern grew warmer, and the noise of the flames seemed to increase rather than to lessen. Suddenly I heard the clang of a fire engine bell, and then a clear, resonant command that must have come through a fireman's trumpet. I surmised correctly, as I afterward learned, that the Hamilton firemen had managed, by piecing together many sections of hose, to get within reach of the blaze.

There was sudden shower of embers, a wrenching and crunching and hissing above, and a swirl of fiery air was forced down through the opening. The roof was falling. I ducked beneath the water to escape the big sparks, trying to crawl to one side over the slippery sloping bottom, and expecting at any second to get a crushing blow from some detached timber of the falling mass. But only small pieces came into the cistern. When I thrust my head above the surface again I saw that the opening was nearly filled with glowing timber ends, while various smaller pieces of burning wood were in sight. "Now," I thought, "the danger is all past; the firemen will soon extinguish the fire, and I shall be discovered and taken out."

Even as I looked there was a hissing of steam above, and a splash of cold water came down upon me. It was, of course, from the fire hose. There was plenty of water to fight the flames, for the splash that fell on me was succeeded by other splashes. Then the splashes became a small stream, and that in turn a larger one. Still the water poured in—a steady jet as large as my arm. It could not come directly from the hose; it was too large, and it had not sufficient force. It fell more as water falls from the open end of an eaves spout during a hard rain storm.

Suddenly I realized that instead of being only waist deep the water was almost at my chest. For a moment I did not comprehend the meaning of this. Then I grasped its import, and for the first time that afternoon real fear seized upon me. I tried desperately to get up the sloping floor of my trap. It was no use! I might gain a couple of steps, or even three; then back I slid. Over and over I tried it; and when I gave it up the water was nearly even with my shoulders.

By its impetus the stream above me fell a little to one side of the center, and I was spared receiving the deluge on my head. I got the pail under my feet and thus raised my mouth a foot higher above the water. There was a gleam of hope. Perhaps the water would cease to run in. But as the flood crawled slowly up to my shoulders again, I grew as frantic as before. Each little ripple as it touched me felt like the eight legs of a spider creeping nearer my face.

I shouted and screamed again and again. I tossed up bits of charred wood, crazily hoping that they would in some way find on opening and rise as a signal to the friends who were unwittingly killing me. Each piece fell back as regularly as it was thrown. Often they were too light even to reach the covering of the cistern.

The water was lapping my neck when I thought of my bicycle wrench and my knife I got them from my pocket and threw the knife. There was weight to that; it carried well, but when it struck a timber end it dropped back into the water with a hopeless splash. The wrench was my last hope.

I poised myself as carefully as I could, and then with all my strength, hampered by the water and by unsteady foothold, I tossed the little piece of shining steel. Straight as a ray of light it went into the point where the stream of water was flowing through. And as the pail slid from under me and the water closed over me, I knew that the wrench was not going to fall back. Where had it landed? Had it risen into the air and been seen by some eager eye? Or was it only lying out of sight beneath rubbish that had stopped its upward course?

When I could get my head once more above water and had my feet fixed as firmly as possible on the pail, my blurred eyes strained toward the incoming stream. I knew it was still falling, and that the water was at my chin. But it might be—it might be smaller. And—was I right? Did not my water dimmed eyes mock me? The flow was certainly less! It was growing still less every second! And then it ceased. There was only a succession of subdued drops in place of the splashing, bounding torrent of the last half hour.

And already the rubbish above began to shiver and resound under the rapid blows of axes. In ten minutes more I was looking up into the full light of the afternoon, and Croleman and Carter were lowering a rope with a big noose at its end. I got the noose under my arms, and then my overtaxed body and nerves failed me. I came to my senses again after a few minutes, and found myself lying in bed between hot woolen blankets, and my chums and Mr. Gaston were rubbing me. So vigorous were their efforts that I felt warmer than at any time before that afternoon. I begged them to treat me with less violence.

The next day proved that their treatment had been good for me. I felt no ill effects whatever from my experience, and insisted on going ahead with our trip. The Gastons objected strongly, and would have been glad to have us spend our whole vacation at their farm; but we did not wish to give up our excursion to the falls and our time was limited. So, after dinner, we bade them good by, and rode off toward Grimsby.

The burned barn, as I examined the ruins that morning, plainly told me the story of how so much water happened to be poured in upon me. The south end of the building was still standing, and the partly burned roof sloped thence toward the middle of the barn, where the cistern was. When the ridgepole fell, the lower end of it, charred and splintered, had come to rest just over my prison. Although the trough thus formed was full of holes and choked with rubbish it was still sound enough to force much of the water thrown on the ruins to work its way into the cistern.

No one had noticed what became of the water; on one had thought of my being in that hole. The still smoking remnants of the barn were full of eager searchers for my body when Carter had seen my bicycle wrench shoot up from a small opening in the litter and fall back out of sight in the wet ashes.—Youth's Companion.

WHY HAVE A STOMACH?

If the Lictum of Doctors Be Accepted We Need None.

A writer in the Lancet informs the world that "the operation of gastrectomy is on its trial." He then quotes the opinions of others on this question thus:

"Although the entire stomach has been removed for cancer with temporary success, we cannot think that the number of cases in which this can be done will be large; nor do we look upon the operation as at all a favorable one. They do not even describe the operation, as if the growth be sufficiently large to warrant such a severe procedure, it is practically beyond hope of immunity from recurrence.'"

It is evident that the Lancet's expert has no patience with surgeons who would permit people to retain their stomachs when opportunities for removing them have been offered Here is his declaration:

"It seems to me that in all cases of gastric carcinoma where operation is advisable at all gastrectomy is indicated, as it having been proved that the stomach is not essential for digestion, the more complete its removal the greater should be the probable immunity from recurrence, while the risk is not proportionally increased. If at all possible it is, however, wise, for physiological reasons as well as for ease in operation, to leave a small portion of healthy stomach."

The gentleman should be thanked for his concession as to the small portion of healthy stomach, but why leave any of the stomach if it is not essential for digestion? Why carry a stomach for even a portion of one around just as a matter of form? Describing an interesting operation performed by himself the Lancet's correspondent very interestingly says:

"As compared with pylortctomy the operation as performed in this case was easier and took less time, because there was less stomach surface to suture. The cut edges were easily and rapidly brought together with continuous silk sutures (through all the coats), and then the duouenum was implanted into the very small surface of the fundus that was left. Had there been difficulty in approximation I would have closed the duouenum and attached the jejunum."

This plain and unequivocal statement should inspire the public with new confidence in surgery. When it becomes possible in case of difficulty of approximation to close the duodenum and attach the jejunum who can reasonably continue to sit back in doubt? Down with the stomach!—Chicago Record-Herald.

The dyspeptic is inclined to wonder if some cook books are not full of typographical errors.

American Success Due to Education.

By Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister

A TYPICAL American is never at a loss what to do with himself. If, by some enchantment, he were whisked away over night and set down in the middle of Timbuctoo, he would, doubtless, when he should awake next morning, be astonished, but before luncheon he would be busily engaged in some business enterprise so readily does he adapt himself to circumstances. In every instance he knows how to take care of himself, but perhaps the real secret of his success is that he knows how to make the most of his opportunities.

An American student usually realizes that education is the stepping stone to achievement. He makes the most of himself as a student, that he may be able to make the most of himself in his chosen career. All through his course of study this idea is instilled into his mind, and the consequence is that he leaves his college or university well prepared to enter upon life's activities. He is sure of himself. I may also add that the schools of the United States, both public and collegiate, are the crowning glory of his young and great Republic. No words can bestow upon them too high praise. No estimate can be put upon the good which they are accomplishing in training young women as well as young men for future usefulness. Systematic education is reaching its highest form in this country. Its results are so practical that the country cannot help but advance.

The intelligence of the average American is worthy of note. This, I take it, is due in large measure not only to the excellent schools, but also to the innumerable newspapers and other publications.

The ability to seize his opportunities, which is characteristic of the American is seen in the business enterprises of the country. American brains and American capital are reaching out to control the markets of the world, and, with good reason, other nations are watching the efforts with keen interest. China is but awakening to its vast possibilities, and more and more will she welcome the American merchant and American commerce within her borders. American enterprise is now building a railway from Hankow to Canton, and, no doubt, other roads will soon be building. China's rivers and harbors are to be improved, and there will be more and more demand for American steel, rails and other products.

Women and Matrimony.

By Lillian Bell.

MATRIMONY—a happy marriage, the making of a home—a home, mind you, not keeping a house—is the only legitimate happiness in the world for a woman. The Almighty has plainly said so, but we twentieth-century wiseacres, who know so much more than our Creator—we cry out for careers, for the bachelor girl, for women's clubs, women's rights, and everything which is calculated to take the place of the natural yearning in a true woman's soul for a husband's sustaining and protecting love, and the feel of a downy head pressing against a woman's breast. Well, go on. Fool yourselves if you like. Fool the world if you can. I know your secret. I know how, when Christmas comes, you have hours of wishing all your fame, all your beauty, all your riches, were swallowed up for just the touch of one hand—for the sound of one voice! Lonely? The proudest of you, the best educated, the most self-supporting, the most (so-called) independent, would at times, the lonely times, the candle-lighting times, the Christmas times, give everything on earth you possess for a home of your own and a husband and a child. No matter if they made you unhappy. Even a wife's and a mother's happiness is preferable to the unhappiness made by business or friends—so cold blooded—so uncaring. Oh, even the most successful of misunderstood daughters and spinsters or bachelor girls or emancipated divorcees or consoled widows—how much persuasion would be necessary to cause you to forsake the loneliness of being unloved for The One, should he chance along?

Sympathy the Key to Woman's Power.

By Marion F. Mobray.

IN observing and studying the modern married woman one is often painfully struck by the fact that she is frequently thinking of herself—her comfort and pleasure—and too little of others. That this should be the case is anything but a credit to her.

In return for all that man concedes to woman today, in the way of education, physical training and independence, she should show more gratitude and sympathy in his activities, and take fewer things for granted.

Men are so often spoken of as "selfish," but how about women?

It is selfish, ungenerous and ungrateful to accept every privilege bestowed upon you and offer nothing in return, cultivating nothing of the gentle dignity and grace with which women can add so much to the beauty of life.

Remember, in this world, if we would be happy, we must give as well as take, but for the moment the policy of woman seems to be to take all that she can get and give nothing.

Women should realize more what a wonderful power for good they have. The harmony of the home rests with them. They may encourage or destroy it as they will.

The two ways in which women's power is most commonly brought to bear are by sympathy and scorn.

Sympathize with the aims and aspirations of those around you. Women who can in that way call forth the energies of others are endowed with the greatest power that is given to any one on earth.

On the other hand, the power that scorn holds may punish—it may drive, but is cannot win or lead.

It is by sympathy that woman works most effectively and influences the strongest natures.

She holds a double power, for a woman's sympathy may work to strengthen the lower impulses of man and degrade him, or to call forth his better nature and render his whole being nobler and finer.

There are women—empty, frivolous, and idle—who are absorbed in the pleasures of life, and who are only trying how to gratify themselves.

They have no interest in man's honest toil, no appreciation of the strength he displays in battling with the world. Their influence does not tend to encourage or enoble.

Desire to be an unselfish woman, true to the good you know, and eager to do it—whose sympathy san call forth all that is best in a man. By ready sympathy at every turn a woman may obtain a large share in every part of her husband's thoughts, activities and interests until she exercises a constant and welcome sway over his whole life.

Unnoted Heroes.

An Incident of the Bore War

JUST before the big Bothaville fight the column of which my unit formed a portion was encamped upon the banks of the Vaal River, at Rensburg Drift.

We had just completed a long march under a scorching sun; and now, having "lined up" our ammunition wagons and turned our horses out to graze, most of us had thrown ourselves down among the long, dry grass in order to doze and to rest our weary limbs.

A high wind had sprung up and, fanned by it, I was soon fast asleep; but I could not have slept long before I was aroused by a tremendous uproar.

Springing to my feet, imagine my dismay at seeing a wall of fire rushing through our camp and making straight for our ammunition wagons, which, loaded with shell and with cordite cartridges, stood helplessly in line, and constituted an appalling danger.

Without waiting for any word of command from their officers, a wild rush toward the wagons was made by seven or eight of our gunners and drivers, headed by Driver Hillier, the bravest of the brave, whose dash and energy stimulated his comrades to exert themselves to the utmost.

Some seized the pole of a wagon, others manned its wheels; and by dint of sheer hard work and frantic efforts that wagon with its terrible load was dragged to a place of safety.

Then the second wagon was tackled, and it also was soon drawn out of the track of the flames; but by the time our heroic men returned for the third and last wagon the treacherous flames were licking its bottom boards.

Undaunted, these gunners and drivers fought and battled through the flames, while many others rushed away and clapped their hands to their ears in horror, momentarily expecting the awful explosion which would announce the total destruction of the ammunition wagon and of the brave men who were struggling with it.

But an all-merciful Providence watched over these men, and, blackened, scorched and blistered, they emerged from the smoke and flames with their precious charge.

It was a near thing, and as gallant a deed as I ever witnessed, yet not the slightest notice was taken of it.

One of these heroes is now working away contentedly at his trade in Glasgow; another lies "under the sod" at Pretoria; Driver Hillier, who led the mad rush toward the jeopardized wagons, now drives a cab through the London streets; and the remainder have dispersed—I know not where.

Index to Poise.

No human creature can thrive and come near perfection without giving equal heed to the instinct for doing right. And it is only as these three great instinctive forces come into something like fair accord that we begin to know contentment. Contentment is the index of poise in a character, while discontent is an indication—nay, is the very essence—of distraction. And to be distraught, to do one thing when we perceive we ought to do another, to see the truth clearly and not have heroism enough to follow it, to lead an inner life of turmoil—this is the beginning of death, the gradual dissolution of character we nearly all undergo, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It may be habit or conscience or slavery to conventionality that enslaves us and undoes us at the last; it may be a faltering will and a fickle heart; it may be a dull and sleepy mind; the disaster is the same; we feel the diversity of purposes of the warring intuitions within us, and the goblin of discontent perches on our doorstep.

Statue of Rameses II.

Among the many colossi with which Rameses II adorned the different temples throughout Egypt there is no more characteristic representation of this mighty ruler of the desert, according to our own ideals formed from our historic knowledge of him, than the mighty colossus of Memphis, which now belongs to the British nation.

Raised from its Nile bed, where it has lain face downward for centuries, reposing calmly beneath the waters of the sacred river save at the dry season, when it became visible until the inundation again buried it, it now rests high and dry above all dangers of high water, on heavy pedestals of stonework.

Originally this figure stood on one side of the great doors of the magnificent temple of Pthah, the ancient god of universal life or artisan of the world, which temple Rameses II further enriched with the colossi. There is but little evidence remaining of this temple, save great mounds of decaying and crumbling granite and conglomerate.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING - PAYS.

H·H·H

goes straight to the seat of the pain, no matter whether it comes from
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
SWOLLEN JOINTS, SPRAINS, HEADACHE, STRAINS, STIFFNESS LUMBAGO OR SCIATICA.
Used Externally by rubbing only.
Equally good for MAN and HORSE.
25 cts. per bottle.
D. DODGE TOMLINSON
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

BREINIG FRONEFIELD & CO'S

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER AND CATTLE LINIMENT

This celebrated
CATTLE POWDER
Is earnestly recommended to the
Farmer, Horseman and Dairyman as a
MOST RELIABLE CURE
for all ordinary diseases to which HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP or HOGS are subject. At the same time it keeps them in a naturally Healthy and Thrifty Condition, positively making an
INCREASE OF MILK and BUTTER,
—the latter from ONE to TWO POUNDS PER WEEK,—or aiding the fattening process in stock 20 to 25 per cent. It does this in the natural way, without the least injury to the Animal.
Four full doses will be mailed FREE by
THE FRONEFIELD CATTLE POWDER CO.,
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE CENT will bring you happiness after eating a hearty meal.
DR. CARL L. JENSEN'S Pepsin Tablets
Contain nothing but pure pepsin (no drugs).
One tablet taken after a meal will digest one pound of solid food. Samples free. Ask your druggist or send us 25 cents in stamps for a vial.
Dr. Carl L. Jensen, 400 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

BIRD MANNA!
The great secret of the canary breeders of the Harts Mountains in Germany. Bird Manna will restore the song of cage birds, will prevent their ailments, and restore them to good condition. If given during the season of shedding feathers it will carry the little musician through this critical period without the loss of song. Sent by mail on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Sold by all druggists. Bird Book Free.
THE BIRD FOOD CO.,
No. 400 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3 50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10:30 a. m.

Methodist—Sprucetown, morning; Centre Hall, evening. Sermon by Rev. W. P. Shriner, D. D., Bellefonte.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a m.; Tusseyville, 2:30 p m.

Lutheran—Union, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Nominations for Postmaster.

The President sent to the U. S. Senate the names of George F. Stackpole, Lewistown and George C. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, as nominees for postmaster.

In Darkest Ireland.

The North American is publishing a series of letters by Hugh Sutherland on conditions social, industrial and political as they are in Ireland. The first article was printed December 8, and was followed by others which, for graphic description and masterly presentation of facts, have no parallel in recent newspaper writing. They will continue until the subject is fully exploited.

Commissioners' Appointees.

The new board of county commissioners-elect, Abram V. Miller, Spring, and John G. Bailey, Ferguson, Republicans; and Philip H. Meyer, Harris, Democrat, met Monday and organized by electing Mr. Miller president. The following appointments were made:

Clerk, Ambrose Sloteman.
Solicitor, Harry Keller.
Janitor, Thomas Donachy.
County Physician, R. G. H. Hayes.

F. &A. M. Officers.

At their Monday evening's meeting, the Free and Accepted Masons elected the following officers:

Worshipful Master, Dr. H. S. Braucht.
Senior Warden, William H. Boozer.
Junior Warden, D. J. Meyer.
Secretary, Dr. G. W. Hosterman.
Treasurer, John J. Arney.
Trustees, Hon. Leonard Rhone, Hon. W. A. Allison, W. B. Mingle, Esq.
Representative to Grand Lodge, W. Frank Bradford.

Huston Farm Not Sold.

The old Huston farm, east of Centre Hall, was offered for sale by the trustee, James P. Coburn, Saturday. The farm was first offered in two parcels—one hundred and ninety-nine acres with the buildings and one hundred and seventy-seven acres without buildings. The first part was bid up to $43.00 by David K. Keller, and for the other Jacob Shearer offered $20.50. Keller offered $24 00 per acre for the whole farm. Neither bid was accepted.

Marriage Licenses.

Daniel Royer, South Philipsburg.
Katie Henry, South Philipsburg.

James A. Dubbs, Centre Hall.
Dora E. Johnston, Mingoville.

Charles Stover, South Philipsburg.
Margaret Stevens, Philipsburg.

Reuben Lucas, Runville.
Rebie Jodon, Bellefonte.

John Riddle, Philipsburg.
Mary Walton, Philipsburg.

G. C. Hassinger, Bellefonte.
Cora Poorman, Bellefonte.

Wm. Hopkins, Clearfield county.
Mary Peters, Rush township.

Boyer-Lee.

The marriage of Miss Maude E. Lee and Clyde A. Boyer will take place Wednesday, December 24th, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lee, near Linden Hall. The prospective groom is a son of Reuben Boyer, a merchant at Hartleton, and holds a position in the Pennsylvania railroad office at Mifflinburg. He was formerly a resident of Potter township, when cupid first shot his arrow. The Reporter extends congratulations in advance for each having made such a good selection for a helpmeet during life.

ACCIDENT TO ALFRED LEE.

Saw Threw a Piece of Wood Which Struck Him in the Eyes.

Alfred Lee, of Boalsburg, received painful and serious injuries to both his eyes Saturday. He is engaged on the saw mill of the Linden Hall Lumber Company, at Linden Hall, and while operating one of the small saws, a loose knot in the stick of wood he was sawing was thrown out with great force by the saw teeth, striking Mr. Lee in both eyes. Both eye balls are severely injured, and the sight of one eye is undoubtedly destroyed. The injuries were dressed by Dr. Kidder, and as soon as arrangements can be made it is the intention to take the unfortunate man to a hospital.

No Appointment.

The appointment for mercantile appraiser is as yet unsettled. Among the applicants known to the writer are Wm. Collins and Wm. Close, College; Bert Allen, Harris; A. L. Auman, Penn; Wm. M. Grove, Esq., and Bruce Ripka, Potter; Samuel Smith, Philipsburg; John Griffin, Half Moon.

Attorney Walker at DuBois.

Attorney W. Harrison Walker, of the Lock Haven lodge, delivered the memorial address for the Elks at DuBois Sunday. The Herald of that place paid the gentleman this compliment: "Mr. Walker is an eloquent speaker and had prepared his speech for this occasion with a great deal of care. It was listened to by the people there with a great deal of interest, and when he had finished there was a silent approval on the faces of all present. The DuBois lodge did well to have Mr. Walker make the address."

Heavy Hogs.

W. H. Bartholomew Tuesday killed three hogs, the average weight of which was 360 pounds, dressed.

The heaviest hog killed by William Mertz, on the farm belonging to ex-Sheriff Spangler, weighed five hundred and five pounds.

Wm. Colyer's hogs dressed three hundred and eighty-nine and four hundred and thirty-nine pounds, respectively.

Five hundred and fifty-eight pounds is the weight of a porker killed by Benjamin F. Stover, of near Millheim. Lower Penns Valley against the world for heavy hogs.

Partners, Not Opponents.

The best way to build up a town is to stand by every man in town. All residents should be partners, not opponents. In all livelihoods the more business your rival does the more you will do. Every business man who treats his customers honestly, courteously and fairly will get his share and the more business that can be secured by united efforts, the better it will be for all. When a town ceases to grow it begins to die and the more people try to kill each other in their business the more readily will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows ability to prosper do not pull him back through jealousy or weigh him down through cold indifference.

LOCALS.

The Central Railroad of Pennsylvania is running its trains on the winter schedule.

Samuel Gramley, of Rebersburg, whose illness was noted last week, is rapidly improving.

A. F. Hosterman, of Tusseyville, was a caller Wednesday. Mr. Hosterman devotes much of his effort to the production of milk and butter.

There was very fair sleighing Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The morning of the latter day the temperature lowered and atmosphere became misty.

The Reporter is authorized to state that Mrs. Anna M. Hemphill is not married. She recently took up her quarters in Philadelphia, after spending the summer in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Wm. Emerick, who during the past year was in Larkin, Kansas, with her daughter, Mrs. M. Holloway, recently returned to Potters Mills, where she has her home at present with her son, Wm. Curray.

Six months after an operation was performed on Mrs. Nearhood, wife of A. L. Nearhood, of the Rebersburg hotel, the lady is in better health than she had been in twenty years.

Homer Harry, who about two years ago had his spine injured by a tree striking him, returned from the Williamsport hospital Tuesday, where he had been for treatment during the past six months. His condition has not improved, and he remains entirely helpless.

Simon P. Moyer, of Womelsdorf, Berks county, was married recently to a young lady of his section. Mr. Moyer is engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes on an extensive scale, and for a number of years lived in this locality, at which time he was in the lumber business.

Instead of mailing the Reporter to your children or friends at a distance, subscribe for the paper and send it to them for a Christmas gift. Any one will relish the news more if sent to them direct from this office. The price is only fifty cents more than the cost to you for mailing.

STATE GRANGE GROWING.

Pennsylvania's Up-to-Date Farmers Open Their Annual Session.

The State Grange of Pennsylvania met in Clearfield Tuesday and will remain in session during the week. The attendance is the largest in the history of the organization for the first day, there being over eight hundred delegates present.

Worthy Master W. F. Hill, of Crawford county, presided at the opening session and read his annual report, which showed that eighteen new granges have been organized, and eight dormant ones resuscitated. The membership has increased almost three thousand.

The "open session," to which the public was invited, was held in the opera house Tuesday evening. The address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Clearfield was delivered by G. W. Wilson, president of Council.

The contest for the offices to be elected at this meeting of the organization is waxing warm. For master, Jerome T. Ailman, of Juniata; Frank Chandler, of Chester, and Colonel James Weaver, of Centre, are in the field. For secretary, Sister Hill, wife of the present master; S. L. Blyholder, of Armstrong; M. M. Seederman, of Cambria, and A. A. Becker, of Crawford, have their booms working.

Those in attendance at the sessions from this county are: Hon. L. Rhone, who for a number of years was master of that organization, Mrs. Rhone and daughters, Misses May and Florence, James A. Keller, J. J. Arney, George L. Goodhart, Mrs. Mollie Ross, Mrs. John W. Conley, all of this place; Owen Mothersbaugh, Boalsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ephriam Keller, Pleasant Gap; George Dale and John Dale, Lemont; H. E. Duck, Millheim; Frank Musser, Bellefonte; Col. James F. Weaver, Milesburg.

Christmas Pictures.

It is time you were ordering them, and Smith's is the place to get them RIGHT. We can show you the latest styles and the finest finish. The prices are also right. Centre Hall gallery open every Friday until after the holidays.

W. W. SMITH, State College.

Typhoid Fever Scourge.

The Daily News says: We are compelled to acknowledge, and it is but right that our people should know, that typhoid fever prevails in Bellefonte to an alarming extent. Within the confines of one square on Linn street there are not less than four cases and it is not only found in that locality, but we hear of it being in several sections of the town.

Christmas Sale.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual Christmas sale in their Sabbath school room, Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon, December 19th and 20th. Fancy work, games and toys for the children, passe-partout pictures and a variety of useful articles will be sold at reasonable prices. All are invited to call and examine the stock. No trouble to show goods.

Attention Smokers.

To introduce the "El Decano" a genuine Key West Cigar, I will send to any address prepaid, on receipt of $2.00 a box of fifty cigars. This cigar is a high grade piece of goods, and this offer is for a limited time only.

"Havana Surprise" will be sent for $1.50 per hundred. This cigar is made from the clippings of high grade goods and will give entire satisfaction. Remit to WILL R. BABB, 872 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

Keith's.

The original Florodora Sextette has been booked on the Keith circuit, and will be at the New Chestnut Street Theatre in the near future.

One of the features at Keith's New Chestnut Street Theatre this week will be Lewis McCord & Co., presenting Willard Holcomb's laughable proposition entitled "Her Last Rehearsal." This sketch is not only a laugh maker, but a real novelty, inasmuch as the stage setting is no setting at all, the bare stage being used, and the scene really representing behind the scenes.

LOCALS.

Prunes at three cents per pound at the Star Store.

W. A. Tobias, of Millheim, was the owner of a pet dog that lived to the age of fifteen years. The animal died last week.

Veterinary Surgeon John Ritcr had been housed up for several days on account of sickness, but hopes to be out in a day or two.

A. P. Hosterman, of Centre Hill, was a caller, and advertised that he will call on taxables between now and the middle of January for taxes.

Read the advertisement of H. F. Rossman, one of the progressive merchants of Spring Mills. He has something to say especially of chinaware.

The Christmas McClure's is primarily a holiday fiction number, but the four articles represent the very cream of the month's magazines writing. Two of them make more absorbing reading than ninety-nine stories in a hundred. That remarkable piece of pioneer investigation, Miss Tarbell's History of Standard Oil, has for its second installment "The Rise of the Standard Oil Company."

DEATHS.

JOHN LONG.

John Long, at the age of eighty-two years, died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Grenoble, of Lamar, after an illness of some duration. Mr. Long was stricken with paralysis some time ago. The funeral took place Wednesday, interment being made at Sprucetown.

The deceased was born in Potter township, and later moved to Gregg township, where for years he lived on the Allison farm.

The survivors of the deceased are, Caroline, wife of Michael Grenoble, Lamar; John Long, Penn Hall; Margaret, wife of Howard Smith, Nittany Hall; Hannah, wife of Isaac Long, Madisonburg; Samuel Long, Farmers Mills, and James Long, living in the west.

CATHARINE LONG.

At the advanced age of eighty-two years, the death of Mrs. Catharine Long occurred at Coburn Saturday. She was the relict of John Long. Interment was made Tuesday at Aaronsburg. The children who survive are, Daniel Long, Nittany; Josiah Long, Millheim; Sarah, in Michigan; Mrs. Priscilla Smith, Penn township, and John Long, of Mifflin county, formerly of Colyer.

MRS. ELLEN ORBISON HARRIS.

Mrs. Ellen Orbison Harris died in Florence, Italy, at the age of eighty-six years.

Mrs. Harris was the wife of Dr. John Harris, at one time a prominent citizen and practicing physician of Bellefonte, and who for many years represented the United States as Consul at Venice and died while in service at that place.

JOHN SNOOK.

John Snook, a prominent citizen of Green township, died near Loganton, Sunday, at the age of sixty years.

Worth Going Miles to See.

To appropriately describe the production of "The Sleeping Beauty and The Beast," the big London Drury Lane Theatre ballet and fairy spectacle imported to this country by Klaw & Erlanger, and now being exhibited at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, would require the services of an imagination like a gigantic and unusually active kaleidoscope, connecting in addition to its splendors, a large and vigorous infusion of chain-lightning.

Surely no such magnificent or stupendous spectacle as this has ever before been placed under the view of an American audience.

If Quay has his way, and it is likely he will, Harry Walton, of Philadelphia, will be the next speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Weather Report for U. S. Government.

MONTH.		December...										
		Wednesday...	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TEMPERATURE.	Maximum	47	32	42	40	44	35	32	47	43	42	40
	Minimum	40	34	32	22	19	15	19	40	34	32	22
PRECIPITATION.	Rain			.01	.25						.01	
	Snow						.25					.06
WIND DIRECTION.	North											
	East											
	South											
	West											
THE SKY.	Clear											
	Cloudy											

NOTE.—These observations are taken each day at sunset. The thermometers are sheltered and correctly indicate the coldest and warmest it has been during the past 24 hours. The figures in the rain column represent rain or snow, in inches, the latter reduced to water.

Thursday's weather conditions 9 a. m.: Present temperature, 43°; minimum, 40°; cloudy, east wind.

WEATHER NOTES.—Monday was the coldest day recorded this winter. At Chicago the thermometer registered zero; St. Paul, Minn., twelve below; Corry, Pa., two feet of snow; freezing temperature south of the Ohio river; navigation almost entirely suspended on the lakes.

Sale Register.

Tuesday—March 17—Samuel Durst, south of Centre Hall.

Saturday 1 p. m.—Dec. 13—Lydia Foust, at Potters Mills, household goods, one horse, road wagon, sleds, harness, hay, etc.

Monday, March 23—M. B. Duck, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, a large farm stock and farm implements.

Thursday 1 p. m.—March 19—J. S. Showers, ¾ mile north of Tusseyville, farm stock and implements.

Tuesday 9 a. m.—March 24—Perry Breon, 2 miles east of Centre Hall. Large sale of farm stock and implements.

Wednesday 10 a. m.—March 18—Jacob Shearer, east of Centre Hill, farm stock and implements.

Saturday, 1 p. m.—Dec. 27—Mrs. E. E. Stuart, Boalsburg, household goods of all description, sleigh, top buggy, etc.

Saturday, 1 p. m.—March 28—Mrs. M. A. Rearick, on pike near Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, household furniture, etc.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers his property, located one-fourth mile east of Centre Hall, for rent. Property consists of dwelling house, stable, slaughter house, meat room, ice house 16x18, two acres of ground, and good front.

M. M. CONDO
Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 11, 1902.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

A Word to You.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that we are in better shape to sell you goods right than ever before. You are in tone with the situation. During the past thirteen years it has been, laying the foundation, a getting ready, so as to sell you goods right and have something for the trouble. Others have come and gone. We are still on the "Flat Iron Corner" at the station, but not in the "Little Hen Coop," it having been crowded to the rear, but is bang up full of goods usually kept in a ware room. It serves that purpose very well. In its place stands to-day, as remarked by a customer in our hearing, "the best lighted, the most convenient and best situated of any business stand in the valley." Come and see for yourself. Here are a few prices.

Listen!

4 pairs Men's Dress Hose, 25 c.
4 pairs Men's Heavy Hose, 25 c.
4 pairs Ladies Black Hose, 25 c.
Calico, Pretty Patterns, per yd., 5 c.
Turkey Red Table Linen 38 in. wide, 20 c.
Bleached Table Linen, 25 c.
Better Quality Table Linen, 35 c.
Cambric Lining, per yd., 5 c.
Men's Sweaters, 50 c.
Men's Leggings, 50 c.
Hunting Coats, $1.50
Bed Ticking, 10 c. a yd. and up.
Men's Corduroy Pants, $1.50.
Men's Dress Shoes, $1.25.

Men's Army Shoes, $2.50.
Ladies' Dress Shoes, $1.25.
Ladies' Overshoes, 50 c.
Men's Overshoes, 50 c.
Horse Rasp, 25 c.
Cutting Pliers, 25 c.
Hand Saw, 10 c.
Pincers, 50 c.
Drawing Knife, 50 c.
Buggy Whip, 10c.
Men's Canvas Gloves, 10c.
Cobbler's Outfit, 65c.
10-qt. Tin Bucket, 2 for 25c.
Tea Kettle, Nickle, 59c.

THE FOLLOWING ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Patent Plaster, Plastering Hair, Building Paper, Paper Roofing, Cement, Cant Hook, Crushed Oyster Shell, Washing Machine, Lane Wagon Jack, Rolls and Track for Doors, Nails, Barb and Smooth fence wire, Fence Staples, Heavy Hinges for barn doors, Enterprise Clothes Wringer, Dynamite, Caps and Fuse, Roofing Caps, Chain and Bucket pumps, and supplies, Round Iron, Steel Tire, Felloes, Toe Steel, Horse Shoes, etc.

We have the agency for Cases' Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. They are Guaranteed.

OUR SPECIALTY—Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Cranberries, Nuts, Confectionery, Crackers, Figs, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour.

WANTED: Potatoes, Onions, Walnuts, Butternuts, Shellbarks.

THE STAR.

Santa Claus Announcement

I desire to state that I have carefully selected an assortment of Holiday Goods so that you can not be disappointed in finding something for all classes whether old or young, big or little. You all know what this store has done in the past and I assure you it is not falling short of anything this time, but you will find many new things in Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Nickle Plated ware, Decorated Lamps, Pocket Knives, Parlor Clocks, French Plate Mirrors, Rugs, Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers, Slippers, Umbrellas, Sleds, Wagons, Sewing Baskets, Box Paper, Toys, Dolls, Albums, Juvenile Books, Fancy Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Photo Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Bed Spreads, Framed Pictures, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Cushion and Stand covers, Golf Gloves, Embroidered Pillow Shams, Dresser and Side Board Scarfs, etc.

Don't forget to look up my ad. next week, I promise you some interesting prices on confectionery.

C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Special Sales

WILL BEGIN

Saturday, November 15,

And will continue for . . .

Thirty Days

To Make Room for Holiday Goods.

Special inducements will be made to reduce the stock of . . . . . Fall and Winter Goods.

Dress Goods
Outings
Canton Flannels
Dry Goods
Underwear
Boots & Shoes

These Goods in every description at - - - - - Greatly Reduced Prices.

Umbrellas at 19c.

TEN DOZEN UMBRELLAS will be sold at nineteen cents to families who have not been supplied.

Our 5 & 10-Cent Counters are Very Complete

You will save money by dealing at the Bargain Store, Spring Mills, Pa.,

C. P. LONG.